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Field

ANNUAL



THE CALVERT LITH CO DETROIT

D. M. FERRY
& Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

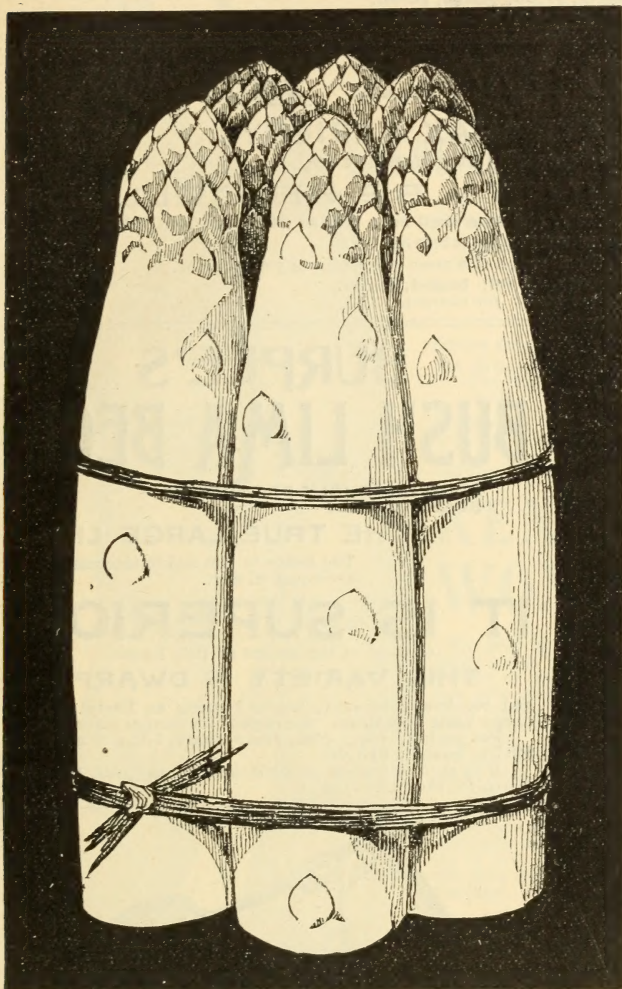
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⇒ SUPPLEMENT ⇒

NOVELTIES AND VARIETIES OF SPECIAL MERIT.



COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE ASPARAGUS.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE ASPARAGUS.

INTRODUCED BY US IN 1893.

A VARIETY OF
SURPASSING MERIT

WHICH GIVES IMMENSE
YIELDS OF

CLEAR WHITE SHOOTS

COMMANDING AN
EXTRA PRICE

BOTH IN THE FRESH AND
CANNED STATE,
BECAUSE OF ITS COLOR AND
SUPERIOR FLAVOR AND
TENDERNESS.

THE MOST
DISTINCT and VALUABLE

VARIETY OF RECENT
INTRODUCTION.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION SEE PAGE 9.

PRICE: Packet, 15c.; oz., 45c.; 2 oz., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,
\$1.50; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX BEAN

INTRODUCED BY US IN 1891.

IN A COMPARISON WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED KINDS, THIS PROVED TO BE
THE FIRST TO RIPEN A FULL CROP OF PODS.

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY, BEING

TENDER, STRINGLESS,

AND OF A

— (⊙) **CLEAR WAXY WHITE COLOR** (⊙) —

THE BEST EARLY WAX BEAN FOR THE MARKET GARDEN.

See Page 9 for further description.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; 4 quarts, \$1.00; bushel, \$6.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.

GOLDEN WAX BEAN

OUR OWN ORIGINAL STOCK, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

There is a so-called "Improved" strain of this variety offered by some, claimed to be superior to the original stock. We have made careful comparisons at our Trial Grounds and in large fields and the "Improved," though differing slightly in habit, is not superior in any particular to ours.

FOR VIGOR OF VINE, FREEDOM FROM RUST, PROLIFICNESS, SIZE, COLOR AND QUALITY OF THE PODS, OUR ORIGINAL STOCK IS NOW, AS IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN, THE BEST.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; 4 quarts, \$1.00; bushel, \$6.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.

SPECKLED WAX BEAN.

THE BEST LATE WAX VARIETY

AND FOR VIGOR OF GROWTH AND HARDINESS.

✧ THIS ✧ SORT ✧ CANNOT ✧ BE ✧ EXCELLED ✧

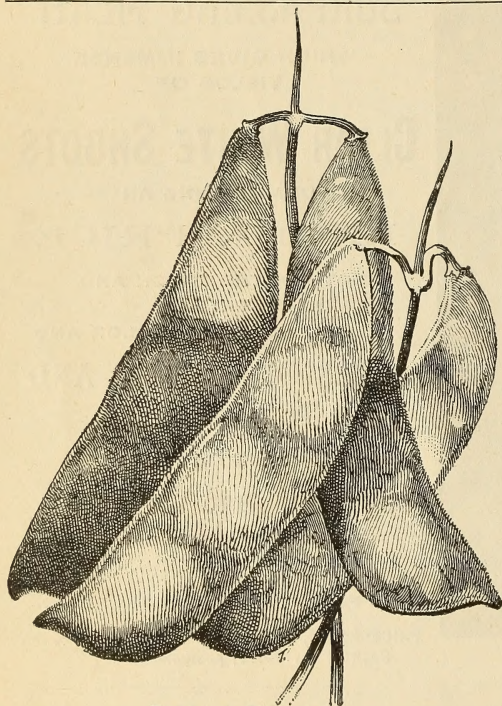
As a snap bean it is of EXTRA GOOD QUALITY, and as a shell bean it is as GOOD AS THE BEST.

SPLENDID FOR CANNERS.

Pods long, cylindrical, crisp, tender, stringless and of a clear yellowish waxy white color.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; 4 quarts, \$1.00; bushel, \$6.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN

AN ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE BUSH FORM OF

THE TRUE LARGE LIMA.

The beans in size and tenderness are equal to any.

IT IS SUPERIOR

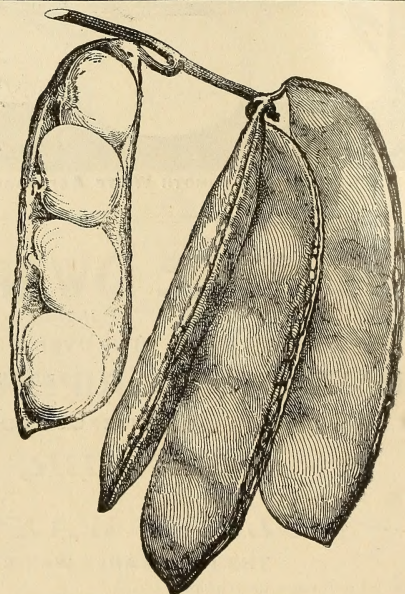
to most of the strains of Pole Limas.

THIS VARIETY IS DWARF

and requires no support; begins bearing as Early as the Large Lima Pole Bean. See page 12 for further description.

Per packet, 15c.; pint, 45c.; quart, 75c.; 4 quarts, \$2.75; bushel, \$15.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.



KUMERLE OR DREER'S BUSH LIMA.

KUMERLE or DREER'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima Bean, having

THICKER PODS AND BEANS

than the Burpee Bush Lima, and by many considered even better in quality.

PLANT SELF SUPPORTING.

Per packet, 15c.; pint, 45c.; quart, 80c.; 4 quarts, \$2.75; bushel, \$16.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.

**THE THREE
BEST POLE**

BEANS

HORTICULTURAL LIMA . .

A NOVELTY OF GREAT MERIT.

EXTREME EARLINESS AND HARDINESS

characterize this **MAGNIFICENT VARIETY** and these qualities permit its being planted far north of where the Limas succeed.

IT IS VERY PROLIFIC

AND THE GREEN SHELLED BEANS ARE

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Comes absolutely true from seed.

We recommend this splendid acquisition for universal use because it is **The Hardest, The Earliest and The Best Quality** of any green podded pole bean. Especially adapted for using green shelled.

Per packet, 15c.; pint, 40c.; qt., 65c.; 4 qts., \$2.50; bushel, \$13.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.

KENTUCKY WONDER.

We first offered this old reliable green podded variety in 1885, as the most prolific and best pole bean to plant for "snaps." It has since been offered as a *novelty*, under the name of "OLD HOMESTEAD" and is sometimes sold as "SEEK NO FURTHER."

We know this variety to be especially valuable for planting in the South, as it will set pods during the hottest weather.

**OURS IS
THE TRUE ROUND
POD STOCK.**

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; 4 qts., \$1.50; bushel, \$8.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, must be added for charges.

HORTICULTURAL LIMA.

GOLDEN CHAMPION

SEE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 12.

THE EARLIEST, THE MOST PROLIFIC, THE BRIGHTEST COLORED, THE BEST FLAVORED OF ANY WAX POLE BEAN.

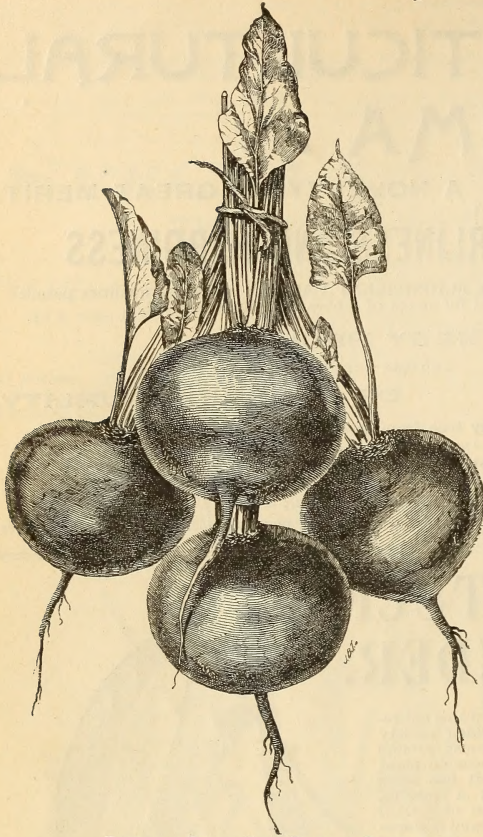
It has furnished full pickings on our Trial Grounds as early as the Prolific German Wax planted about the same time. We consider this a decided advance among wax pole beans and hope all our customers will give it a thorough trial.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 40c.; 4 quarts, \$1.50; bushel, \$8.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, must be added for charges.

KENTUCKY WONDER.

Detroit Dark Red Turnip Beet.



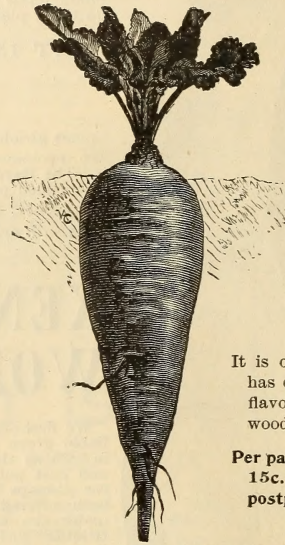
DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP BEET.

Upright growing tops with few leaves and small necks; finely shaped and perfectly smooth roots with dark red, crisp, tender and sweet flesh make the ideal early and general market beet.

THE DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP

HAS ALL THESE QUALITIES. PLANT IT ONCE AND YOU WILL PLANT NO OTHER FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.



D. M. Ferry & Co's

HALF LONG

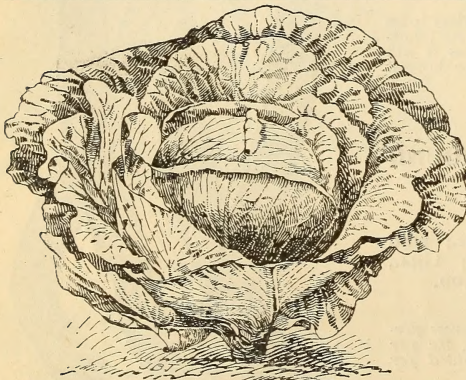
Blood Beet

THE BEST FOR WINTER USE.

It is of medium length, smooth, has dark red flesh of the finest flavor, and does not become woody with age.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD BEET.



MAMMOTH ROCK RED CABBAGE.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED CABBAGE

Introduced by us in 1889.

AN AMERICAN SORT AND THE VERY BEST RED CABBAGE.

As Large as Flat Dutch.

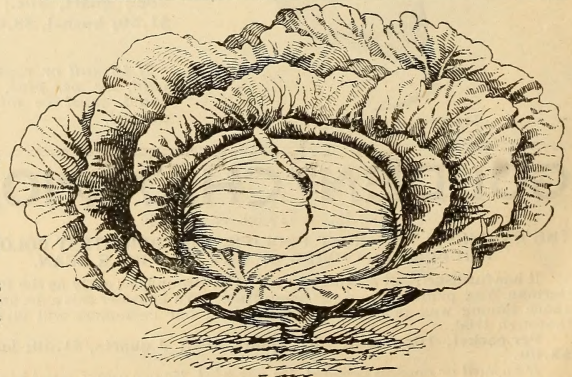
As Solid and Sure Heading as Winnigstadt.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 35c.; 2 oz., 60c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

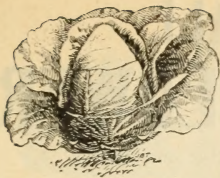
HOUSEMAN Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

has proved so superior that stocks grown from it are being offered as "Safe Crop," and under other similar names. It is among late round cabbages what the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch is among the early, viz: The Most Reliable and Certain Header in Cultivation.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 40c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



HOUSEMAN LATE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

THE HARDIEST, THE EARLIEST, THE BEST
EXTRA EARLY CABBAGE.

Will stand wintering over better and make a harder head than any other.
Per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid

CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD CABBAGE

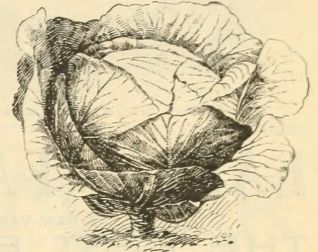
A little later but forming a more nearly round and larger head than Early Wakefield. The best variety to follow that sort.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid

AN OLD AND FAMILIAR NAME IS

EARLY DWARF . . . FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE .

But no novelty ever was more distinctly superior in heading habit. Every plant will form a hard head fit for market as early as the earliest of the round heading cabbages, and as large and solid as the winter kinds.



Per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

DANVERS CARROT IS THE MOST POPULAR WITH FARMERS

Grown largely everywhere on account of its

Great Productiveness and Adaptability to all classes of soil. Pleases all who plant it.

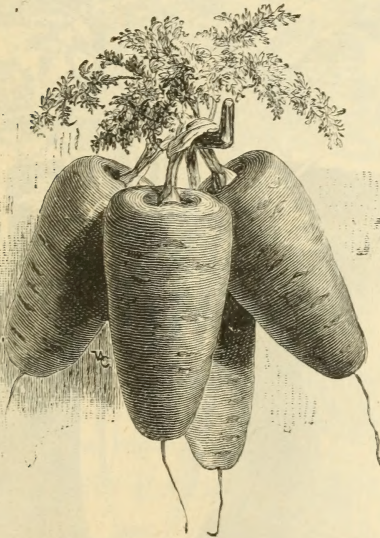
Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 80c., postpaid.

CHANTENAY CARROT IS THE FAVORITE WITH MARKET GARDENERS

EARLY, LARGE AND FINE FLAVORED.

Color deep orange red. Flesh very crisp and tender. One of the best for market or private gardener. Its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field crop.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 30c., postpaid.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

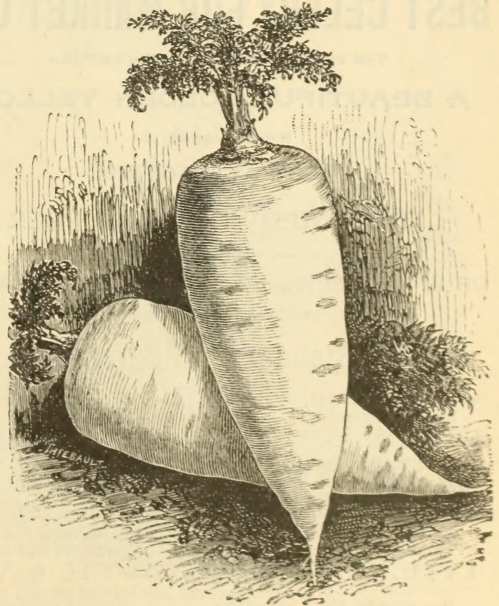
D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED SHORT WHITE CARROT

The Best White Carrot

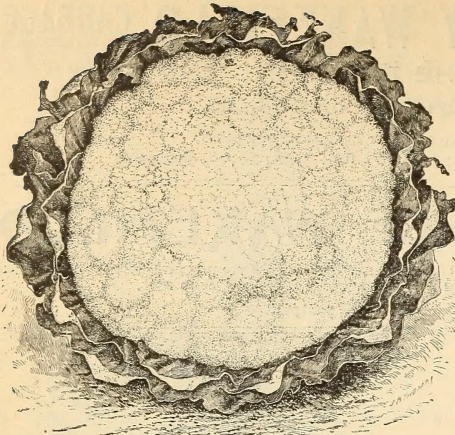
AND FURNISHES

THE LARGEST YIELD at the LEAST EXPENSE.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 90c., postpaid.



IMPROVED SHORT WHITE CARROT.



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

more largely grown than all other varieties combined for forcing or wintering over for early crop.

EXCEEDINGLY EARLY AND HARDY
—AND ONE OF THE—
SUREST TO MAKE A SOLID HEAD.

It is growing more and more in favor for planting for the late summer and fall crop.

OUR STOCK IS SUPERIOR

to much that is offered with extravagant claims of merit.

Per packet, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.; 2 oz., \$5.00;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00, postpaid.

EARLY FAVORITE CAULIFLOWER

A NEW VARIETY WHICH REMAINS IN CONDITION FOR USE A LONG TIME.

THE BEST EARLY LARGE GROWING KIND
FORMING HEADS WHICH ARE SOLID, CRISP, TENDER AND OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.
WE URGE YOU TO TRY IT.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., \$1.00.; 2 oz., \$1.75.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

CELERY

Golden Yellow Large Solid

—OR—

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.

THIS IS BEYOND DOUBT THE

BEST CELERY FOR MARKET USE

THE INNER STEMS AND LEAVES TURN

A BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN YELLOW

WHICH MAKES IT

VERY ATTRACTIVE.

IT STANDS WITHOUT A PEER

—IN BEING—

CRISP, TENDER AND OF FINE NUTTY FLAVOR

AND FOR FREEDOM FROM STRINGINESS IT IS

The Standard of Excellence.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 45c.; 2 oz., 85c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.; 1 lb., \$4.50, postpaid.



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID CELERY.

HICKOX HYBRID CORN

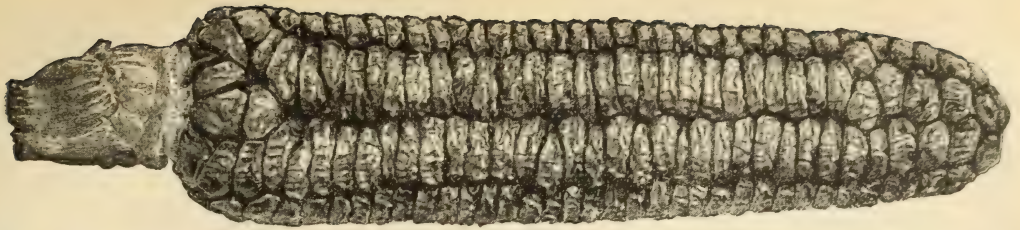
Will give the greatest quantity of dried corn per hundred pounds of ears and at the same time it is one of the sweetest and most tender of the late sorts.

THE BEST LATE VARIETY FOR CANNING.

Popular wherever known and should be planted very largely for home or market use.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; 4 quarts, 50c.; bushel, \$2.50.

If by mail or express prepaid, 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, must be added for charges.



WHITE COB CORY CORN

THE BEST EXTRA EARLY SWEET CORN.

EVERYONE SHOULD PLANT LARGELY OF THIS FOR EARLY CROP.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; 4 quarts, 75c.; bushel, \$4.00.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.

ALBINO ❖ CUCUMBER

THE BEST SLICING CUCUMBER KNOWN.

FRUIT LARGE, CLEAR WHITE, VERY CRISP AND TENDER

A NEW SORT OF

EXCELLENT * FLAVOR

WHICH IS SURE TO BECOME ONE OF

THE MOST POPULAR

FOR THE HOME GARDEN.

Per packet, 15c.; oz., 50c.; 2 oz., 85c.; ½ lb., \$1.50 postpaid.



ALBINO CUCUMBER.

CHICAGO PICKLING CUCUMBER

AN ENORMOUS PRODUCER,

OF DEEP GREEN FINELY SHAPED YOUNG CUCUMBERS.

FOR PICKLING.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ½ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., \$60c., postpaid.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE

EGG PLANT

This variety has almost superseded all others for market and private use.

EXTREMELY PRODUCTIVE.

FRUIT OVAL OR SHORT PEAR SHAPED AND

VERY LARGE and SPINELESS.

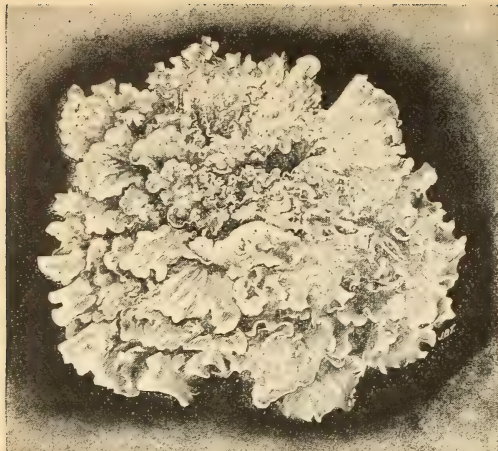
Color, rich dark purple. Plants ripen usually two to six large fruits, and the quality

IS THE VERY BEST.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 50c.; 2 oz., 85c.; ½ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00, postpaid.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE EGG PLANT.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

STANDS FOREMOST AS A DISTINCTIVELY
FORCING SORT.

It is of extremely rapid upright growth and may be planted very closely. Crisp, tender and of good quality. Retains its freshness a long time after cutting.

Per packet, 5c.; 1 oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



TILTON'S White Star LETTUCE

A DISTINCT SORT OF GREAT MERIT.

Blanches perfectly and is of EXCELLENT QUALITY. One of the best either for forcing or early planting in the open ground. The plants continue a long time in condition for use before running to seed.

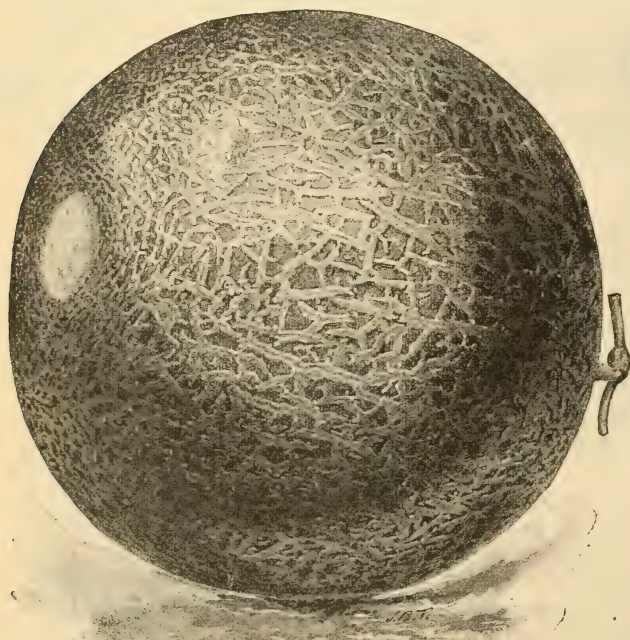
Per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

SILVER BALL LETTUCE

Excellent for Forcing or Outdoor Culture

The thick light green leaves have so much sheen that they appear silver white in some lights, and the good-silver head is of very fine quality.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.



COSMOPOLITAN MUSK MELON.

COSMOPOLITAN MUSK MELON

The Handsomest and Best Musk Melon.

A new melon whose marvelous symmetry of form and superb quality have been developed by years of careful and scientific selection and breeding.

The vine is very hardy and productive; the fruits medium sized, uniformly spherical with no ribbing and densely covered with gray netting.

The flesh is green, very thick, firm, very sweet, melting and highly flavored and extends to the outside with almost no rind.

Combining as it does the firm sweet flesh of the French Cantaloupe and the delicious flavor of the American Musk Melon it is truly Cosmopolitan in character and we think will please all lovers of Musk Melons.

Per packet, 15c.; oz., 50c.; 2 oz., 85c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

OSAGE • MUSK • MELON

THIS MELON IS WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

VERY SWEET AND GOOD FLAVORED.

The flesh is deep salmon and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind and is thicker than any other sort.

LEADS ALL OTHER YELLOW FLESHED MELONS.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

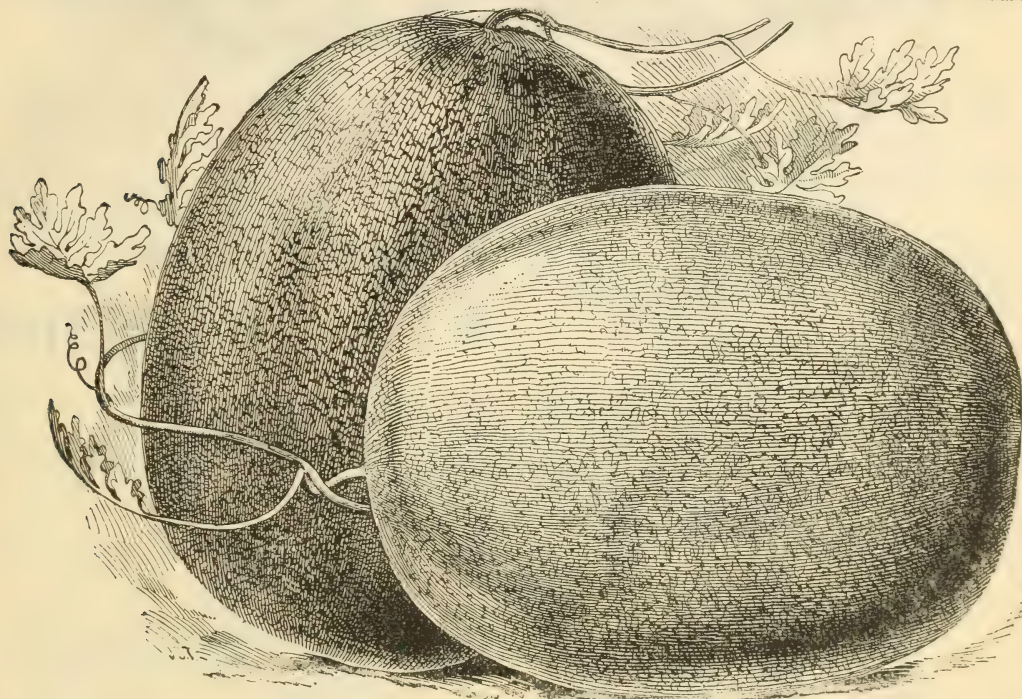


OSAGE MUSK MELON.

Baltimore or Acme MUSK MELON

THIS MEDIUM SIZED OVAL MELON IS UNIFORMLY OF SUPERB QUALITY AND REMAINS A LONG TIME IN PRIME CONDITION.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c., postpaid.



SWEET HEART WATER MELON

AN ENTIRELY DISTINCT AND NEW WATER MELON WHICH IS

EARLY, LARGE, HANDSOME, HEAVY,
GOOD SHIPPER, LONG KEEPER,
BRIGHT COLOR, BEST QUALITY.

CARLOADS OF SWEET HEARTS were sold at fancy prices when no other sort was salable.

DESCRIPTION.—Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, firm, solid but very tender, melting and sweet. Fruit remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Seeds gray. This melon is sure to become

—◎ THE MOST POPULAR SORT IN CULTIVATION ◎—

HISTORY.—MR. ALBERT WITTENMYER, the well-known melon grower, tried all new varieties offered and had about concluded it was impossible to find a shipping melon of good quality when he discovered a single plant bearing his ideal fruit. He propagated and developed it and the past two years has tested it commercially by growing carloads of the fruit which he readily sold when all other kinds were rotting in the fields for want of purchasers.

Per packet, 15c.; oz., 40c.; 2 oz., 75c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

**ENORMOUS
YIELDER
AND
SPLENDID
KEEPER.**

**LARGE AND
SPHERICAL.
COLOR RICH
ORANGE
YELLOW.**



MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE ONION.

FINEST SHAPED, BEST COLORED AND LARGEST CROPPER OF ANY YELLOW ONION.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; ½ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



**NOTT'S —
EXCELSIOR
PEA**

WE CONSIDER THIS DWARF EXTRA EARLY VARIETY ONE OF

The Best of Recent Introduction.

VINES ARE

Larger and More Vigorous

THAN THE AMERICAN WONDER.

Earlier and More Prolific

THAN THE PREMIUM GEM.

**PODS ARE ALWAYS
WELL FILLED WITH PEAS**

WHICH IN SWEETNESS AND QUALITY HAVE NO EQUAL.

SUPERIOR to any WRINKLED PEA in QUALITY.

The stock which we offer is from the originator and can be depended upon as being the true sort.

BEST OF ALL FOR HOME GARDEN. We can only supply in packets.

PRICE: 15c. Per packet, two packets 25c., postpaid.

X

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.

THE ADMIRAL PEA

THIS IS A VERY VALUABLE VARIETY AND WE URGE EVERY ONE TO PLANT LARGELY OF IT.

Great Vigor. Productiveness. Fine Color & Quality

Of the Green Peas, and their suitable size when in best condition, render it

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO CANNERS' USE.

Vines are from three to four feet high and but little branched. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance, length about 2½ inches, thick, curved, bright green, carrying six to nine closely crowded, wrinkled peas of

The Very Best Quality and Color.

Per packet, 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; 4 quarts, \$1.00.; bushel, \$5.50.

If by mail or express prepaid, add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for charges.



THE ADMIRAL PEA.

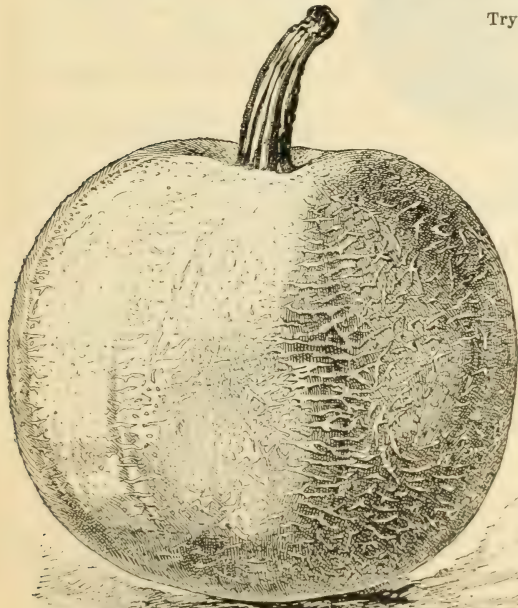
We consider this a true Pumpkin and a real acquisition. Small in size and nearly round. Smooth yellow skin, covered with gray netting.

THE NAME CLEARLY INDICATES ITS USE.

.. PIE .. PUMPKIN

FLESH VERY THICK, SWEET & FINE FLAVORED.
MAKES VERY DELICIOUS PIES.

Try this variety and you will be convinced there is nothing better for Pumpkin Pies.



PIE PUMPKIN.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ½ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Long Brightest Scarlet White Tipped Radish



LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET RADISH.

The Handsomest and Brightest Scarlet Long Radish.
Small Tops, Uniformly Smooth and Well-Formed Roots.

Combines the earliness, delicacy, and beautiful color of the small forcing kinds, with hardness and good size.

SPLENDID FOR MARKET GARDENERS, as its color alone will make it sell.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 40c.;
1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Long Black Summer Radish

A Splendid Summer Variety.

Clear White FIRM, TENDER, CRISP FLESH, of Mild Flavor.
Has good keeping qualities.

THE HANDSOMEST BLACK RADISH
AND IS WORTHY OF THOROUGH TRIAL.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.;
1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Possesses great merit and should be grown far more than at present for stock feed. Our stock can be relied upon to be the TRUE DWARF ESSEX, and not the worthless annual variety that is often sold for forage.

OUR STOCK HAS ALWAYS GIVEN SATISFACTION, AND IS EXACTLY WHAT WE REPRESENT IT.

Per oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 40c., postpaid.



MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH.

**LARGEST, EARLIEST
AND BEST.**

It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, is far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of EARLINESS, LARGE SIZE and WARTINESS

MAKES IT THE MOST DESIRABLE SQUASH FOR THE MARKET OR HOME GARDEN.

No Summer Squash is Equal to It.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.;
¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

FRUIT Small, of deep orange color, netted with cream. Shape similar to Boston Marrow. (See page 39).

THE BEST FALL SQUASH.

EARLY PROLIFIC ORANGE MARROW SQUASH

IS THE
Earliest of Winter Squashes.

FLESH thick, deep yellow, and of fine quality.

This variety is so early that it ripens almost as soon as the summer sorts.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.;
2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.;
1 lb., 75c., postpaid.

EARLY MICHIGAN TOMATO

We know that for smoothness and regularity of shape, uniformity of size, color, and freedom from rot or cracking it is unsurpassed. Ripens early and is an extremely smooth and perfectly shaped tomato.

VIGOROUS AND WONDERFULLY PRODUCTIVE.

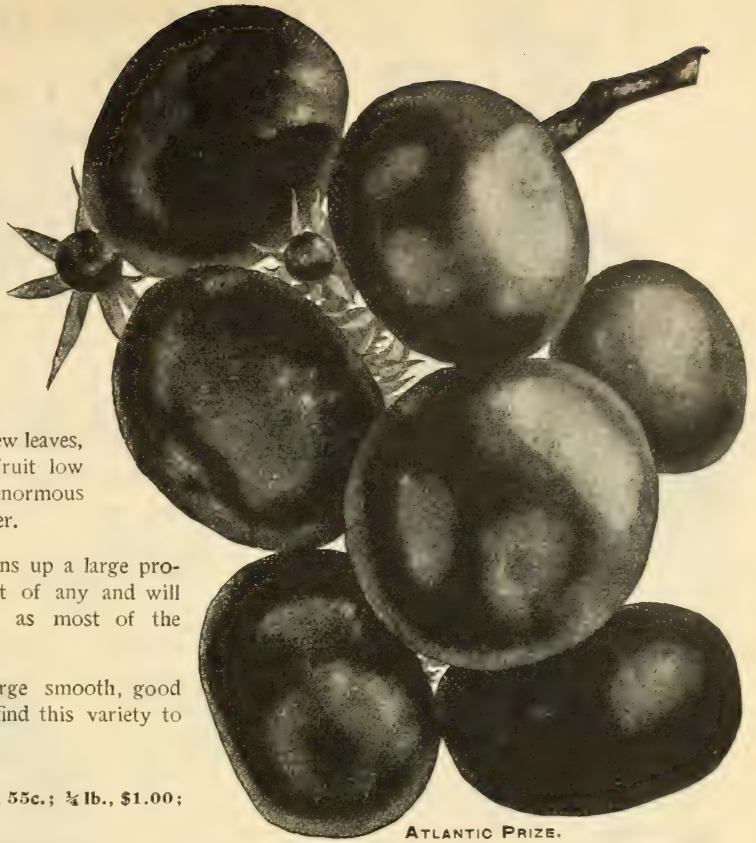
Fruit, medium size to large. Solid, without any core. Deep, rich red color and of excellent flavor.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.



EARLY MICHIGAN TOMATO.

ATLANTIC PRIZE TOMATO.



ATLANTIC PRIZE.

THE LARGEST, SMOOTHEST,
BEST FLAVORED and
BRIGHTEST COLORED
EXTRA EARLY TOMATO.

VINE MEDIUM SIZE with few leaves,
VERY HARDY, bearing the fruit low
down on the stem and in enormous
clusters which ripen all together.

The ATLANTIC PRIZE ripens up a large pro-
portion of its crop the earliest of any and will
average as large and smooth as most of the
medium and late sorts.

Those who demand a large smooth, good
flavored, very early fruit will find this variety to
be just what they want.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 30c.; 2 oz., 55c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00;
1 lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

ROYAL ❖ RED ❖ TOMATO

IS CERTAINLY A FINE TOMATO FOR THOSE WHO PRIZE LARGE SIZE AND BRIGHT SCARLET COLOR
ENTIRELY FREE FROM ANY TINGE OF PURPLE AND IS THEREFORE A SPLENDID SORT
FOR CANNERS AND CATSUP MAKERS.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



IGNOTUM TOMATO.

IGNOTUM TOMATO

One of the main crop varieties and a very desirable,
large, smooth red tomato.

Vines large, with large leaves and very productive.

Under favorable conditions the fruit grows to the
largest size, smooth, regular in shape and solid. Color
deep crimson and very attractive.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 20c.; 2 oz., 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; 1 lb.,
\$2.00, postpaid.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN TURNIP

THE MOST DESIRABLE SORT FOR FORCING
OR VERY EARLY PLANTING OUT DOORS.

The roots are small and flat turnip shaped. Skin purple on top
of the root and clear white below. Flesh White.

WE URGE YOU TO PLANT THIS VARIETY.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; 1 lb.,
\$1.25, postpaid.



EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.

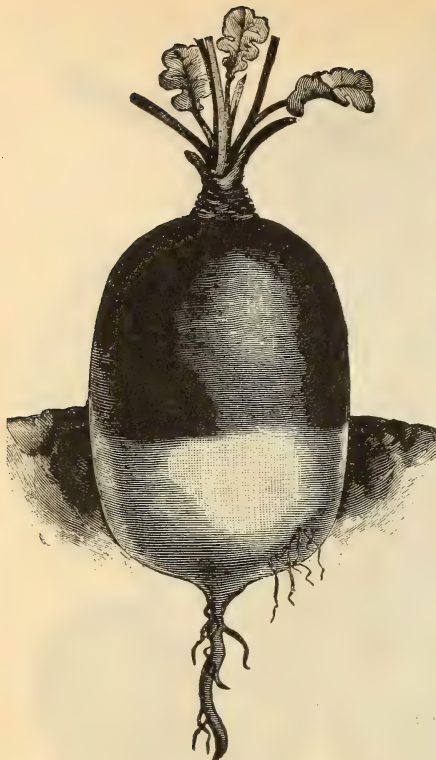
MONARCH OR TANKARD

RUTA BAGA

The Surest Grower. The Heaviest Cropper.
THE BEST FOR FIELD CULTURE.

This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots with relatively small necks and tops. Color, purplish crimson above ground, yellow below.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c., postpaid.



MONARCH OR TANKARD RUTA BAGA.

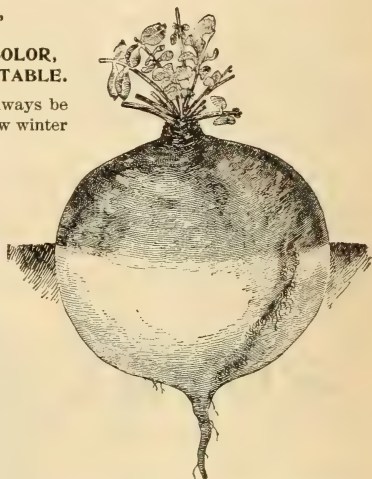
American Purple Top Ruta Baga or Improved Long Island

THE SMALLEST TOP,
THE FINEST GRAIN,
THE HANDSOMEST COLOR,
THE BEST FOR THE TABLE.

Wherever tried it will always be used by those who grow winter turnips for table use.

FLESH VERY SOLID,
FINE GRAINED AND
OF BEST FLAVOR.

Per packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; 2 oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c., postpaid.



AMERICAN PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.

FLOWERS.

See Pages 51 to 75.



GIANT WHITE COMET ASTER.



ASTER=COMET, GIANT WHITE.

This Variety is an Improvement on the Well-Known White Comet Aster.

The plant is taller and of greater vigor. The pure white flowers are of extraordinary size and are without doubt the Largest of Asters.

This variety is destined to be a favorite everywhere and will be found very valuable and useful.

It surprisingly resembles the refined forms of Japanese Chrysanthemums and will be greatly admired by all lovers of those flowers. There can be no rivalry between them as they do not flower at the same time.

Per packet, 15 cents, postpaid.

QUEEN OF THE EARLIEST ASTER



QUEEN OF THE EARLIEST ASTER.

THE EARLIEST OF ALL ASTERS,
BLOOMING IN THE OPEN GROUND EARLY IN SUMMER.

It somewhat resembles the Queen of the Market, but it is considerably earlier. The flowers are white and produced in great abundance. This variety is so much ahead of others that it is sure to prove very valuable for pot culture as well as for cut flowers.

Price: Per packet, 15c., postpaid.

VERNON : BEGONIA

(*Begonia Semperflorens Atropurpurea.*)

Flowers brilliant rich red, which are set off perfectly by the abundant glossy green leaves, broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous. The best of the semperflorens class. The plant grows to a medium size and is of compact habit. Very hardy and easily grown, either in the house or open ground.

Price: Per packet, 15c., postpaid.

For other varieties of *Begonia Flower Seeds* see page 54, and for *Tuberous Begonia Roots* see page 74.



VERNON BEGONIA.



MARGUERITE CARNATION

It is quite easy by the use of seed of this magnificent variety to get good flowering plants in five months, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and borne in great abundance and variety of color. Fully 80 per cent. of the seedlings will give double flowers. This variety is so easily cultivated that any one may have a liberal supply of Carnations equaling those of the professional florist in variety, beauty and fragrance.

Price: Per packet, 10c., postpaid.

HOLLYHOCKS

For many years we have given a great deal of thought and effort to the improvement of this flower, and have also given every obtainable strain a most thorough trial. As an outcome of this we now offer FERRY'S IMPROVED HOLLYHOCKS AS SUPERIOR TO ANY IN EXISTENCE. One can have but a faint idea of the possible beauty of these grand old flowers until they have seen some of ours. They all come very double and perfectly true to the exceeding rich or delicate colors we have established.

PER PACKET, POSTPAID.

Double Pure White.....10c.
Double Lemon Yellow...10c.

Double Rose.....10c.
Double Salmon or Blush Pink...10c.

Double Crimson.....10c.
Double Choice Mixed...10c.

LARGE FLOWERING PARISIAN PANSY

VERY LARGE STAINED. MIXED.



PARISIAN PANSY.

This novelty has created a furore in Paris because of its great value for bedding in masses. No Pansy is in greater demand there and it is sure to make friends everywhere. Its enormous, conspicuously blotched flowers are as large as the TRIMARDEAU, and the plant is very hardy; being of strong, vigorous growth like that strain. It embraces a widely varied range of magnificent colors and the stout stems show the beauty of the flowers to perfection. A very valuable novelty.

Price: Per packet, 15c., postpaid.

METEOR PANSY

A splendid novelty producing large, rich, velvety, mahogany colored flowers that show to excellent advantage in massing or edgings. It is very hardy and will please all lovers of Pansies.

Price: Per packet, 15c., postpaid.

NEW :: SWEET :: PEA

For other sorts of Sweet Peas see page 70.

EMILY HENDERSON

This magnificent and exquisitely beautiful variety, which was introduced last season, was developed from a sport found several years ago in a field of Miss Blanche Ferry, which was being grown for us. It has the dwarf compact growth, the luxuriously abundant and long continued blooming habit which have made the Miss Blanche Ferry the most popular Sweet Pea now grown. It is the earliest white and the flowers are large, of great substance, perfect in form and a clear satiny white. The standards are broad and round, with no tendency to curl. The stems are long, strong and erect, each bearing three or more blossoms.

Its earliness, fragrance, form, color, abundance of bloom and other desirable qualities make it beyond all question THE BEST WHITE SWEET PEA. It should be found in every garden.

Per packet, 15c.; per oz., 50c., postpaid.

We have seen it stated that other Whites are likely to be foisted on the market this season under the name of Emily Henderson. We know of no one likely to make any such attempt. Knowing this variety as we have from its origin and having grown on our Oakview farm the seed we offer we can assure our customers that **Our Stock is Genuine and Equal to any.**



EMILY HENDERSON.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S
1894

SEED :: ANNUAL



POSSIBLY this may be the first seedsman's catalogue the reader has seen, but there is more likelihood that he has looked over a fresh Ferry's Seed Annual every spring for the past decade and not only that, but has seen the catalogue of several other seedsman, and as he turns the pages of these beautiful books he wonders why they should be sent him. He finds many of them not only beautiful, but filled with useful information, but they are evidently so costly that no amount of gush about "dear customers and friends" can hide from him the fact that they are not sent from mere philanthropy, but as a matter of business. Why the business of the seedsman should require these catalogues more than that of the "butcher, baker or candlestick maker" may be profitable to consider.

FIRST.—Every seedsman offers a more or less extended list of varieties, and every one of these varieties, at least every one offered by a reputable seedsman, has proved in the hands of someone and under some set of conditions and requirements, superior to any other with which the planter was familiar. If the list of sorts with which it was compared included most of those in cultivation and care was taken to have the seed equal in purity and quality to that with which

the trial was made, it is reasonably certain that that variety, under similar conditions of growth and requirements, would prove the best and most profitable that could be planted. The conditions of culture and requirement differ wonderfully. The soil of some gardens is wet, that of others dry; in some cases it is sandy, in others heavy clay, sometimes rich, sometimes poor. To some gardeners quantity of product is the most important requisite, to others ease of culture; some ask for high quality, others prize beauty of appearance most and the difference in degree to which different varieties will fit these requirements and conditions is very marked. Every season we see scores and hundreds of cases where a part of a field planted with one sort has given most satisfactory and profitable returns, while the balance of the area planted with another kind, but equally well tended was disappointing and unprofitable.

SECONDLY.—The outcome of every planting depends largely upon the way the work is done and the growing plants cultivated and tended. No matter how well chosen the variety or how good the seed, if the cultivation is poor or injudicious, the result will be disappointing.

We think we have shown that if the foundation rock on which every successful and permanent business should be built is the pleasing and satisfying one's customers, effort on the part of the seedsman to inform his patrons in regard to the character of the varieties he offers and the best modes of culture is legitimately in the line of business and he is warranted in sending such catalogues as this to all intending purchasers.

We think we have shown, too, what a seedsman's catalogue should be and that the use of grossly exaggerated cuts of some new variety or of extravagant claims of merit which never can be realized, are an insult to the judgment and good sense of the reader. In the following pages we have endeavored to give a simple and fair statement of our facilities for knowing what is good and for securing such seeds in liberal quantities and also for putting them into the hands of our customers promptly and economically. In the body of the book we have given the fullest description of each variety we offer, which space would allow, and have in many cases reinforced this by illustrations which are all drawn either from nature or from photographs, and a great deal of care has been taken to have both the descriptions and illustrations accurate and truthful. The cultural directions are such as our own extensive experience and our familiarity with the methods of the most successful growers, suggest; in short, we have done our best to put every reader in the way of obtaining the best possible seeds of the sorts best suited to his wants and of cultivating them so as to insure success and satisfaction.

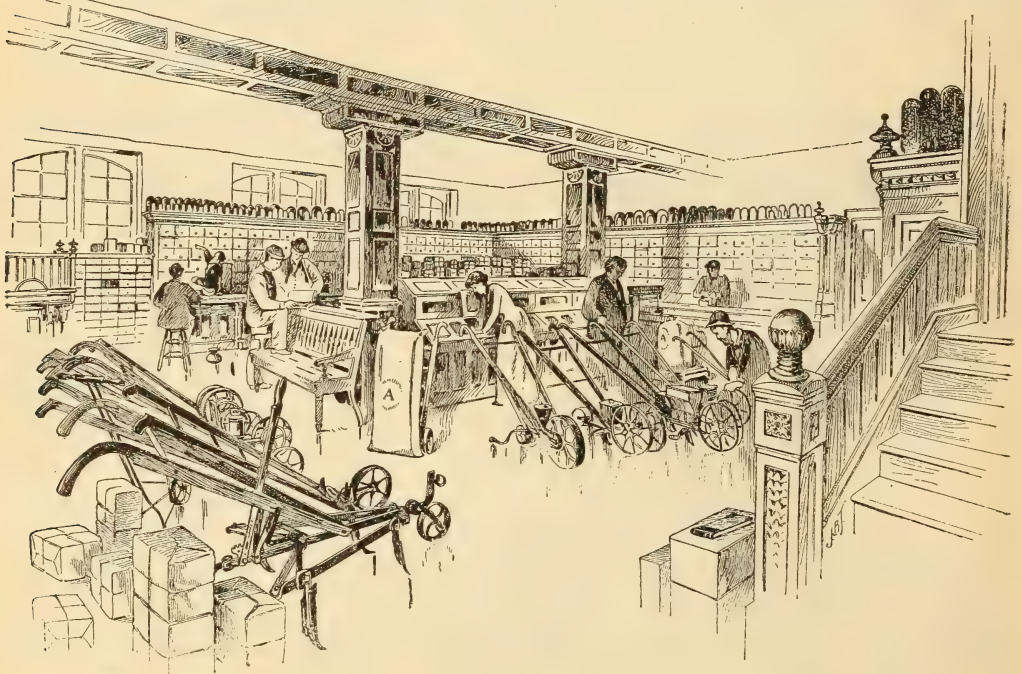
An essential starting point for a big crop of fine vegetables is good seed, and the foundation for good seed is superior stock seed, or that from which the seed crop is grown. Recognizing the importance of this, we have established

OUR OAKVIEW STOCK SEED FARMS.

These are located in Oakland County, Michigan, within easy reach of Detroit, and comprise nearly three hundred acres, in the charge of a skillful and experienced superintendent, and under our constant personal supervision. They are devoted to the production of the stock seed from which the seeds we offer you are grown. Everyone who visits these farms expresses surprise and admiration at the work done and the results accomplished there. The method is as follows: from our growing crops of each variety we select a few, say ten plants, which are as nearly perfect as possible. In this work we spend many days carefully studying the plants, considering every point of merit, not only of the fruit but in the habit of the plant, its vigor, hardness and productiveness. The seed of each of these ten is saved separately and planted at Oakview in a plot by itself. These lots are carefully studied, and the one which shows the most merit and uniformity, and is judged most likely to reproduce itself is selected. The seed from this plot is planted the next season by itself and the crop is carefully examined, plant by plant, and every inferior one rejected. This work is repeated until we have a sufficient quantity of seed to plant large fields, when it is sent out to be grown for us and the seed thus produced is what we offer you, being in nearly every instance traceable to some single plant of superior merit. Can you afford to risk the success of your garden on seed saved from what was left on the plants after the best fruit had been gathered for the table, or upon what some unscrupulous dealer has bought where he could get it the cheapest, when you can so easily get this pedigree seed grown with every care which experience can suggest? Even the mathematician feels the necessity of proving his work, and the quality of the seeds we offer is so important a matter to us that we cannot rest content, no matter how much pains we have taken in the production of them, until we prove that they are of superior quality. This we do at

OUR TRIAL GROUNDS.

These are located in Detroit, and here a sample of every lot of seed we offer is tested first to see that it will grow well, and then it is planted, together with the samples of the same kind procured from other seedsmen, and those of any new variety we can hear of. They are carefully cultivated and studied by experts, and if some other seedsman has secured a strain of any



RETAIL STORE.

particular sort which is in any way superior to our own, or if any of the new kinds are of real merit, we lose no time and spare no money in procuring seed and growing some for our customers, while if the novelty proves to be inferior, as most of them do, exaggerated claims of merit on the part of their introducers cannot persuade us into offering them to our customers. The care with which this work is done will explain why the pages of this book are not filled with accounts of wonderful new sorts, incomparably superior to common kinds. On the other hand we sometimes find a variety which has been so modestly introduced that although it is of real merit, it has been brought to the notice of but very few. In many instances sorts which are now recognized as the best of their class were originally introduced in such a way as to be quite overshadowed and lost sight of because of the louder claims made for worthless novelties introduced at the same time, and they probably would have been lost to general cultivation if we had not, through our Trial Grounds, recognized their merit and introduced them into general use. Our customers may rest assured that no good thing in the seed line will be withheld from them, and that they can procure from us the finest strains of every new variety as soon as its claims of merit are proven.

No matter how carefully seeds are grown or how superior they may be, it would avail but little without ample and efficient means of handling and getting them into the hands of planters. In this line our facilities have kept pace in development with those for producing the seed, and as they are worked out in brick and mortar are more easily seen and understood.

OUR SEED WAREHOUSE "A,"

Located on the corner of Brush Street and Monroe Avenue, was built by us in 1887, and covers one-half a city square, extending 300 feet on Brush Street and 120 feet each on Monroe Avenue and Champlain Street. It is seven stories high besides the

basement, and affords between seven and eight acres of floor surface for Offices, Work-rooms and Storage. Here we often have as many as 700 persons at work. We give a number of views in this building, all accurately drawn from photographs. One hundred and fifty feet farther east is

OUR NEW WAREHOUSE "B,"

85 feet wide, 140 feet deep and eight stories high, used for storage only. Both of these buildings are especially and carefully designed not only to meet the wants of our business, but for stability and permanence. They are built on the slow combustion plan, the floors being from six to fourteen inches thick of solid wood, and we believe them to be not only the largest,



but the best planned and constructed Seed Warehouses in America. Besides these, we have other buildings, such as our box factory, where the 300,000 to 400,000 boxes we use are made and repaired by the use of the best and most complete wood working machinery obtainable. Our use of lumber is so extensive that we maintain a lumber yard of our own.

OUR CANADIAN BRANCH.

We also have a separate branch house in Canada for the better accommodation of our large business there. This house is located at Windsor, Ont., and from it we execute promptly all orders in large or small quantities by mail, express or freight, without any of the vexatious delays and expensive processes of entering and paying duties. Our stocks are imported directly into Canada, and a duplicate will be found there of nearly everything we sell in the States. The advantages of this arrangement to our Canadian friends cannot be over estimated, as it places them on a par with our patrons in the States.

THE ESSENTIALS

FOR A

GOOD :: VEGETABLE :: GARDEN

The sentiment of the old rhyme,

"A little wife well willed,
A little farm well tilled,"

Is that which should guide us in planting our garden. A single square rod well prepared, judiciously planted and cared for, will be more satisfactory than an acre poorly planted and neglected. A rich, sandy loam is best, but one need not despair if that is not available. A garden which will be at least some satisfaction can be made on any soil. We know of one man who annually grows prize-winning tomatoes on top of his house, and of another who in the filled-in back yard of a city tenement house grows vegetables of which any gardener might be proud. Whatever the soil, it must be made friable by thorough and judicious working, and rich by a liberal use of fertilizers if we would have good vegetables. Of manures, well decomposed stable manure, where straw bedding is used, is the best; that where sawdust is used is not so good, and if it or shavings are used very freely the manure is almost worthless. Commercial fertilizers are excellent and may be used at the rate of four to twelve pounds to the square rod, and the more concentrated chemical fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda, superphosphate, bone meal, etc., at the rate of from one to six pounds to the rod with wonderfully good results. But wherever these commercial fertilizers are used, great care should be taken to thoroughly mix them with the soil, so that the seed and tender roots of the young seedlings will not come in direct contact with them. In a great many instances seeds and small plants are killed from neglecting this precaution.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—Thorough preparation of the ground is of vital importance in raising good vegetables; if this work is well done, all that follows will be easier. The garden should be *well* plowed or spaded, taking care if it is a clay soil that the work is not done when it is too wet. If a handful from the bottom of the furrow moulds with slight pressure into a ball which cannot be easily crumbled into fine earth again, the soil is too wet, and if plowed then will be hard to work all summer. The surface should be made as fine and smooth as possible with the harrow or rake. It is generally necessary to plow the whole garden at once, and to do this in time for the earliest crops, but the part which is not planted for some weeks should be kept mellow by frequent cultivation. Stiff clay soils are frequently wonderfully improved by trenching, that is, spading two feet deep in such a way as to leave the surface soil on top. This is accomplished by digging a trench



MAIL ORDER OFFICE.

two feet wide across one side, and a second one adjoining and parallel with it one spade deep. The remaining earth of the second trench is then thrown into the first and covered with the surface soil from a third trench; the balance of the third is then thrown into the second and covered with the surface of the fourth; and so on until all is worked over, when the soil from the first trench is used to fill the last. This is quite expensive, but frequently changes a soil upon which nothing can be grown into one producing the finest vegetables, and its effects last for several years.

SOWING THE SEED.—There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant minus the roots, with a sufficient amount of



PACKING BOXES.

food stowed in or around it to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself, the whole enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell. To secure germination, moisture, heat, and a certain amount of air are necessary. The first steps are the softening of the hard, outer shell, the developing of the leaves of the plant from the absorption of water, and the changing of the plant food from the form of starch to that of sugar. In the first condition the food was easily preserved unchanged, but the plant with its undeveloped leaves and no root was incapable of using it, while in its sugary condition it is easily appropriated, but if not used it speedily decays itself and induces decay in the plant. A seed then may retain its vitality and remain unchanged for years, while after germination has commenced, a check of a day or two in the process may be fatal. There is no time from that when the seed falls from the parent plant until it in turn produces seed, when the plant is so susceptible of fatal injury from the overabundance or from the sufficient want of heat and moisture, as between germination and the formation of the first true leaves, and it is just then that it needs the aid of a gardener to secure favorable conditions. These are:—

FIRST.—A proper and constant degree of moisture without being soaked with water. This is secured by making the surface of freshly dug soil so fine and the pressing of the soil over the seeds so firmly with the feet or the back of the hoe, that the degree of moisture remains as nearly uniform as possible.

SECOND.—A proper degree of heat, secured by sowing the seed when the temperature of the soil is that most favorable to germination. Too high a temperature is as detrimental to some kinds as one too low is to others. The proper temperature for each sort may be learned from a careful study of the following pages and the experience of the most successful gardeners in your vicinity.

THIRD.—Covering the seed to such a depth that while a uniform degree of heat and moisture is preserved the necessary air can readily reach the germinating seed, and the tiny stem push the forming leaves into the light and air. This depth will vary with different seeds and conditions of the soil, and can be learned only from practical experience. In general, seeds of the size of the turnip should be covered with half an inch of earth pressed down, while corn may be an inch, beans an inch to two inches and peas two to six inches deep.

FOURTH.—Such condition of soil that the ascending stem can easily penetrate it, and the young roots speedily find suitable food. We can usually secure this by thorough preparation of the ground, and taking care *never to sow fine seeds when the ground is wet*. Occasionally a heavy or long



PUTTING UP MAIL ORDERS.



LABELING BOXES.

HOT-BEDS.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is necessary; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so light that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies *bottom heat*. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth. It is evident that to produce this we must in some way apply our heat below the surface, and it is usually done by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL.—The best heating material that is easily available is *fresh* horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of bedding of straw or leaves. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, when, after a few days more, it will be ready for use. The object of this repeated forking over and piling is to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation.



FILLING FLOWER SEED BOXES.

continued rain followed by a bright sun will so bake and crust the surface that it is impossible for the young plant to find its way through it, or a few days of strong wind will so dry the surface that no seed can germinate. In such cases the only remedy is to plant again.

CULTIVATION.—Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. We have seen hundreds of acres of vegetables where the yield and quality has been materially lowered by injudiciously deep and close cultivation after the roots of the plants had fully occupied the ground.

SASH.—Gardeners commonly use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities, and cost much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we



PUTTING UP SEEDS IN BULK.

much prefer a small size that can be easily handled, and the use of larger and better glass. We would recommend that the sash be three by five feet, and that the glass be not less than 10 x 14, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME.—This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily slid up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL.—This should be *light, rich, friable*. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be quite dry and unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out frost.

MAKING THE BED.—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away all snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful, and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the *utmost importance* that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should

be carefully and thoroughly done; unless this is done one portion will heat quicker than the others, and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season, and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will give a quick, sharp heat and soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed one and a-half to two feet deep will be best.

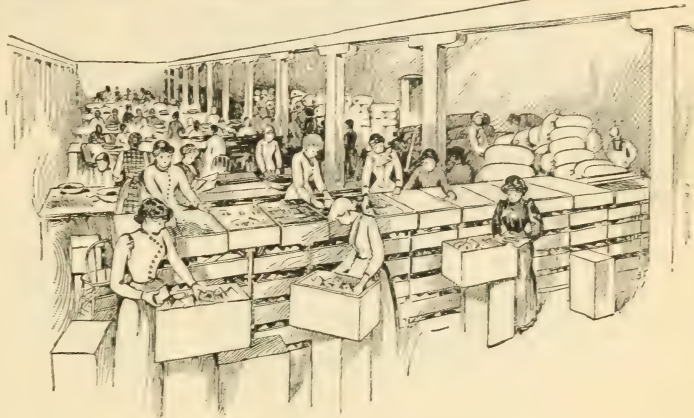
The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on, and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be put on and carefully leveled. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes, and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from over heat or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED.

—The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture; keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water), of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these seem to be there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which are overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little; besides, such a rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, a bed will go several days without watering when kept closed during cloudy weather, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may easily be acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached, and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. Coating the cloth with oil, as is sometimes recommended, we find is of no advantage, but we have found the Plant Bed Cloth prepared by the National Waterproofing Fiber Co., of New York, to be superior to ordinary cloth for this purpose.

SHADES.—In the South it is frequently desirable to shade beds of seedlings. This can best be done by shades made as follows: Make light frames the length of the width of your bed and four feet wide; to these tack common lath so as to leave from one to three inches between them. Support them about eight inches above the plants by tacking the frames to short stakes or securing them by easily removed



PUTTING UP SEEDS IN PACKAGES.

pins. They are more effective if the beds are so placed that the lath will run north and south.

TRANSPLANTING.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are, care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, planting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil, reducing the top to prevent evaporation, and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING.—The best time to water plants is at sunrise or just at evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves in the hot sun, for it will make them blister and cover them with brown spots wherever it touches. If watering a plant has been commenced, keep on until the necessity ceases, or more injury than good will result from it; one copious watering is better than a little and often. The use of the hoe should always follow the watering pot as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently dry.



WRAPPING BOXES.

A COLD FRAME is a simple construction of boards for wintering Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Broccoli, etc., for planting out early in the spring.

Select a dry, southern exposure; form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen and the front six inches high, with a cross tie every three feet. Seeds of the above named vegetables, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed, and of a width to receive



MAKING PAPER BAGS.

VALUABLE TABLES.



VARNISHING BOXES.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given Distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
12 x 1 In.	522,720	30 x 20 In.	10,454	48 x 36 In.	3,630
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 48 "	2,723
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 30 "	6,970	60 x 36 "	2,901
16 x 1 "	392,040	36 x 3 "	58,080	60 x 48 "	2,178
18 x 1 "	348,480	36 x 12 "	14,520	60 x 60 "	1,743
18 x 3 "	116,160	36 x 18 "	9,680	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
18 x 12 "	29,040	36 x 24 "	7,260	8 x 3 "	1,815
18 x 18 "	19,360	36 x 30 "	5,808	8 x 8 "	680
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 36 "	4,840	10 x 1 "	4,356
20 x 20 "	15,681	42 x 12 "	12,446	10 x 6 "	726
24 x 1 "	261,360	42 x 24 "	6,223	10 x 10 "	435
24 x 18 "	15,520	42 x 36 "	4,148	12 x 1 "	3,630
24 x 24 "	10,890	42 x 42 "	3,556	12 x 5 "	736
30 x 1 "	209,088	48 x 12 "	10,890	12 x 12 "	302
30 x 6 "	34,848	48 x 18 "	7,790	16 x 1 "	2,722
30 x 12 "	17,424	48 x 24 "	5,445	16 x 16 "	170
30 x 16 "	13,068	48 x 30 "	4,356		

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre.

	Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	6 oz.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.	1 lb.
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1½ pints to 100 feet of drill.	1 "
Beans, pole, 1½ pints to 100 hills	7½ "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Broom Corn.	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Buckwheat.	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.	2 "
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	6 lbs.
" Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil	8 "
" Medium.	10 "
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills.	5 qts.
Cress, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 2 "
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast.	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.	2 "
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
" Blue, English.	1 "
" Hungarian and Millet.	½ "
" Mixed Law.	3 to 5 "
" Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.	2 "
" Red Top, Fancy Clean.	8 to 10 lbs.

Weight of Various Articles.

	Per bush.
Apples.....	48 lbs.
dried.....	22 "
Barley.....	48 "
Beans.....	60 "
Buckwheat.....	48 "
Broom Corn.....	46 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	14 "
English.....	24 "
Bran.....	20 "
Canary Seed.....	60 "
Clover Seed.....	60 "
Corn, shelled.....	56 "
on ear.....	70 "
Corn Meal.....	50 "
Charcoal.....	22 "
Cranberries.....	40 "
Flax Peaches.....	28 "
Flax Seed.....	56 "
Hemp Seed.....	44 "
*Hungarian Grass Seed.....	50 "
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.	60 "
Millet.....	50 "
Oats.....	32 "
Osage Orange.....	33 "
Orchard Grass.....	14 "
Onions.....	54 "
Peas, smooth.....	60 "
wrinkled.....	56 "
Rape.....	50 "
Rye.....	56 "
Red Top Seed.....	14 "
Salt, coarse.....	50 "
Michigan.....	56 "
Sweet Potatoes.....	56 "
Timothy Seed.....	45 "
Turnips.....	58 "
Wheat.....	60 "
Flour, per bbl., net.	196 "
Salt, per bbl.	280 "
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot.	4½ "
Corn, on cob, in bin	45 "
shelled,	48 "
Potatoes,	25½ "
Potatoes,	38½ "

*In Chicago and all the other large seed markets of the country Hungarian is sold at 18 lbs. per bushel, so we are compelled to conform, and we buy and sell 18 lbs. per bushel.

	Quantity per acre.
Grass, Timothy.....	¼ bu.
Hemp.....	½ "
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Kohl Rabi, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 lbs.
Leek, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	4 "
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill	3 "
Martynia, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	5 "
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	1 to 2 "
" Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	1½ to 2 "
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 feet of drill.	15 "
Oats.....	2 bu.
Okra, 1½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	4 to 5 "
" for Sets.....	40 to 80 "
Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	3 "
Peas, garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.	2 bu.
field.....	2 "
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	3 oz.
Potatoes.....	8 bu.
Pumpkin, ½ quart to 100 hills.	3 to 4 lbs.
Radish, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 to 12 "
Rye.....	1½ bu.
Salsify, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Spinage, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill.	8 "
Summer Savory, 1 packet to 100 feet of drill.	¾ "
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 "
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	1½ lbs.
Vetches.....	2 bu.
Wheat.....	1¼ "

VEGETABLE SEEDS

WITH

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATION.



The Terms and Prices of Vegetable Seeds will be found in the Price List, in the back part of this Catalogue.

ARTICHOKE.

French, *Artichaut*. German, *Artischoke*.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds and transplant into pots, or so as to give plenty of room until danger of frost is over, and then set in very rich ground, in rows four feet apart and two feet apart in the rows; or the plants can be raised in seed beds out of doors, but in that case will not be likely to produce heads the first year. The edible portion is the undeveloped flower heads, which will be produced about September 1st, and until frost. Late in the fall, cut off the old tops and protect the crowns with leaves or straw to prevent severe freezing. The second year they will commence to form heads about July 1st. The plants may also be blanched like Cardoons, which is accomplished by cutting back the growing stems in July, close to the ground, when the young and rapidly growing shoots which start up after cutting, may be tied and blanched like Celery. As Artichoke plants do not yield satisfactorily after three or four years, it is best to start a new plantation once in three years at least.

LARGE GLOBE.—The best sort for general use. Buds large, nearly round; scales deep green, shading to purple, very thick and fleshy.

ASPARAGUS.

French, *Asperge*. German, *Spargel*.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the prevalent idea that it is difficult to grow it. We think this is a mistake, and that there is no vegetable on our list that can be produced so cheaply and easily as this. It delights in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden by following the directions given below. A bed 15x50 feet, requiring 50 to 75 plants, should give an abundant supply for an ordinary family.

CULTURE.—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us, but if you wish to grow them yourself, prepare a light, rich spot as early as possible in the spring. Pour *boiling* water on the seed and pour it off at once, and sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin to two or three inches in the row, and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep ploughing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizers. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thorough stirring with a subsoil plow or the spade. Make rows five feet apart and four inches deep and set the plants in the bottom of the rows two to three feet apart, the latter distance being preferable. Cover the roots about two inches deep. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation and draw a little earth into the furrows at each hoeing until they are filled. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure, and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well until the plants begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done *all* the short shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. The next season, and ever after that, the bed should give a full crop and be annually dressed with manure, ashes and salt, after the last cutting, and well, but not deeply, cultivated until the plants occupy the whole space. In the autumn, as soon as the tops are ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. The plants may also be set in autumn, if the ground is so well drained that water will not stand on it. Winter protection with coarse litter or manure is not needed, except in the extreme North.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—We believe this to be the most distinct and valuable variety in cultivation. Not only are the stalks of the largest size, but they are pro-

duced abundantly and very early. They are clear white and remain so, in favorable weather, until three or four inches above the surface. The crown or bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below it; thus still further distinguishing the variety. Wherever known this sort commands an extra price, not only on a fancy market, but from canners, who find that when put up, under a special brand, it sells so readily at a high price as to warrant them paying the grower an extra price for it. From ten to twenty per cent. of the plants grown from seed will produce green shoots, but these plants can be readily distinguished and rejected when setting the permanent bed.

See illustration on cover.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality. The best of the old kinds.

BEANS. DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP.

French, *Haricot*. German, *Bohne*.

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts called in different catalogues *Bush, Bunch, Snap, String* or *Dwarf Beans*.

CULTURE.—No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation than this; that best adapted to them being a light, rich, well drained loam, which was manured for the previous crop. If too rank manure is used it is apt to make them grow too much to vine. They are all extremely sensitive to both drought and wet, and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest return will result from planting in drills about three feet apart, and leaving two to six plants to the foot of row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any cutting of the roots after the plants come into bloom is liable to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop. Remember that beans should always be cultivated very shallow, and that it is useless to expect a crop from a field so poorly prepared as to need deep stirring after planting.

In the following descriptions the varieties are placed about in the order of ripening, and it is assumed that they are grown on rich, light soil, as different soils produce quite a variation in vines, pods and beans, and it is useless to expect good results from the finer garden sorts on poor or cold and wet soils. From one pint to two quarts will be sufficient to furnish a supply for an ordinary family, and varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans. The wax podded beans are particularly liable to run "off" into green podded plants, and it requires constant attention and skillful selection by seedsmen to keep them pure, so that it is especially important to buy only from reliable sources.

Our stocks of Beans are all grown under our own personal care, large areas being planted each year on land owned or controlled by us. We give them the most careful attention in the way of selecting and improving the different varieties and keeping them pure, and we invite the most critical comparison of our stocks with those of any other growers.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX, EXTRA EARLY.—Continued experience has only strengthened our opinion of this grand bean, and the enormous demand for it by our customers, is the sure index to the fact that it meets a popular demand and has all the sterling qualities we claim for it. The feature that impresses one most forcibly when comparing this bean, as an extra early sort, with other varieties growing beside it, is that when one can find in other kinds an occasional very early plant, *all* the plants of the *Challenge* will give a full picking of well matured pods. This habit of ripening a large proportion of the crop earlier than other kinds, is of inestimable worth to market gardeners and all who depend on being first in the market for the best prices. The plants are fully as vigorous as the Prolific German Wax and in habit of growth and general appearance

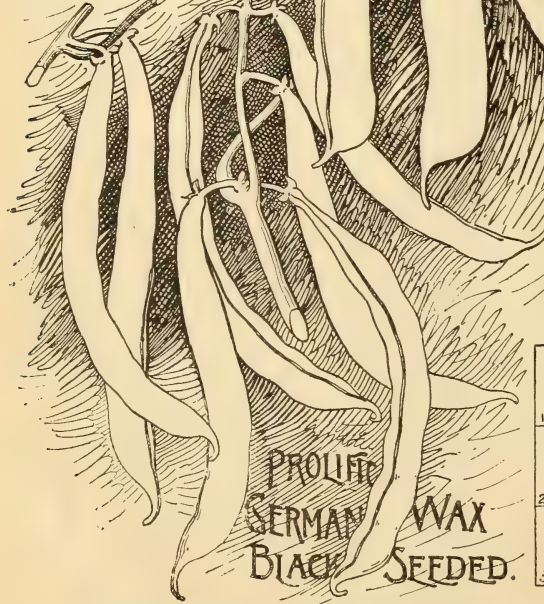
resemble them. They are not quite so large and are a little more upright, and the leaflets are a little larger and coarser and are darker green; pods fully as large and of as good color, but are not quite so much curved and are flatter, though stringless and of excellent flavor. The dry bean is jet black, longer, more curved and flatter than the Prolific German Wax. Owing to its extreme earliness there is no variety of Wax Bean better to plant in the autumn as a catch crop following Early Peas, etc.

BLACK-EYED WAX.—Vines medium size, erect, bearing the pods near the center. Leaves large, thin, dark green. Pods long, straight, proportionately narrow, and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color, with a medium length light green point. They cook quickly, both as snap and as shell beans. Dry beans, medium size, long, cylindrical, white, with black spot around the eye. As early as the Golden Wax, of very good quality and in some localities esteemed highly as a first early variety, but we think it inferior in quality and earliness to the Challenge Black Wax.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S DETROIT WAX.—Very hardy. The very productive erect growing plants, bear their pods very near the center of the vine, but occasionally throw a stem above the leaves. Leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; distinctly broader than the Golden Wax. They are frequently greenish-yellow when young, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color and of good quality. We think this variety the least liable to rust of any and the fact that other seedsmen offer it under other names as *absolutely* rust-proof, is evidence that they have found it as nearly rust proof as any wax bean can be. When picked along with Golden Wax and other varieties, it keeps bright and crisp long after these are wilted and unsalable, making it one of the best for shipping long distances. It is also one of the very best green shelled beans, and excellent dry, being very much like the White Marrow when baked. Dry beans the shape of the White Marrow, white with large patch of chocolate brown about the eye.

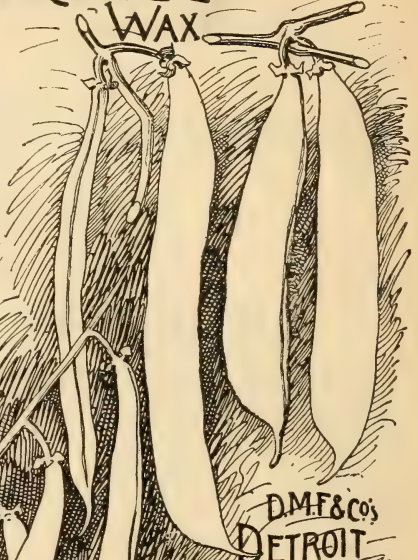
D. M. FERRY & CO'S GOLDEN WAX.—This bean, introduced by us in 1876, has long been and still continues the standard wax variety for general use, and while many varieties have been introduced claiming to be superior in some respects and aiming to replace it, they have all sooner or later been forced to the rear as not possessing as many good qualities in as

SPECKLED WAX.



PROLIFIC
GERMAN WAX
BLACK SEEDED.

BLACK EYED WAX



D.M.F. & Co's
GOLDEN WAX



D.M.F. & Co's
DETROIT WAX



WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

GOLDEN EYED WAX.

high degree. Vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small, smooth leaves, and small, white blossoms. Pods are long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy, green point, cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red. Our stock of this variety is unsurpassed.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—We have secured from a great many sources beans under this name and have given them extensive and careful trials, not only by sample, but in field culture. We have found none

equal in general good qualities to our original Golden Wax, but if any of our readers prefer the Improved Golden Wax, we can give them stock grown by ourselves equal to any.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—The vines of this variety are very large, strong growing, but are peculiarly liable to blight, but when healthy yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, handsome, very white and wax-like pods. They are of good quality and on this account, as well as their beauty of form and color, are easily sold, even when most sorts are a drug. They ripen about with the Golden Wax. The dry beans are large, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. Market gardeners find this a profitable variety owing to the large size and handsome color of the pods.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF.—This new variety is claimed to be absolutely rust proof and we have found it like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust proof as any good wax podded bean can be. Vine vigorous and productive, about the season of Kidney Wax; pods similar to Detroit Wax; dry beans bluish-black.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX.—A hardy, large growing variety which withstands rust remarkably well, but the pods are quite coarse and flat and soon become stringy, and are not desirable except for shipping long distances. Vines vigorous, hardy, upright, with large coarse leaflets and very productive, holding its pods well up from the ground; flowers white, medium size; the waxy golden-yellow pods are long, straight, flat, moderately fleshy, rather coarse and not entirely stringless nor of the best flavor. Dry beans medium size, kidney shape, somewhat flattened, white with a yellow spot about the eye. Our stock is grown by ourselves from the best seed procurable.

PROLIFIC GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEEDED.—We are so thoroughly satisfied with this improved strain of Black Wax that we have discarded the old strain altogether, this being more vigorous growing, far more productive, with a longer, whiter, more fleshy pod, and unsurpassed in flavor. Vines medium size, very vigorous and hardy, withstanding rust exceedingly well. Flowers reddish white or purple. Pods medium length, borne well up among the foliage, curved, cylindrical, thick, fleshy, and of a clear, waxy-white color, with long, slightly curved point; remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. No one can afford to plant the old strain, as this is much better in every respect. Similar but often inferior strains are sold under the name of Cylinder Black Wax, New Prolific, etc.

SCARLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—The Flageolet Wax, as grown in Europe, consists of two stocks, one with beans of a scarlet color, and the other with beans of similar form, but deep violet or purple shade. We have separated and by careful selection, fixed the lighter colored bean and have given it the above name. Vines large, branching, but erect; productive. Leaves large, very light colored; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, often curved and twisted, of a golden wax color, but rough surface, point projecting from back side of pod and very long, the pod gradually tapering into the point. Dry beans, large, flat, bright red.

VIOLET FLAGEOLET WAX.—Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax, also more twisted. When well grown one of the most showy of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming to use than the Scarlet Flageolet, but are distinctly larger. Similar strains are sold as Perfection Wax and by other names.

SPECKLED WAX.—As the merits of this splendid variety become known it is coming more and more into favor as a late crop wax bean. It is the best sort to follow Challenge Black Wax, Golden Wax, Prolific Wax for a succession. Vines large, much branched, upright, extremely hardy, vigorous and great producers; leaves large and coarse, resembling Kidney Wax. Pods long, cylindrical, crisp, tender, stringless, and of a clear, yellowish, waxy-white color. As the pods mature, they are excellent to use as green shell beans. Dry beans, medium size to large, long, straight, cylindrical; color light brown, mottled and striped with chocolate brown. For vigor of growth and hardness, this sort cannot be excelled; as a snap bean it is of extra good quality, and as a shell bean it is as good as the best. As a general crop bean to be used either as snaps, green shelled or in the dry state, we can confidently recommend it as superior to any other variety. Owing to its long, cylindrical, very fleshy pods, we think it will be very satisfactory for canners' use.

GERMAN WAX, WHITE SEEDED.—Vines small, erect, with large, light-colored leaves, and white blossoms. Pods short, broad, flat, white, fleshy and wax-like, of medium quality, but very handsome. Beans medium size, oval, white. We have developed a strain of this variety quite free from the green pods usually found in this sort.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or for pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive, having many runners, producing pods in pairs throughout their whole length. Blossoms small, yellowish-white; pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Ripe beans small, oval, white.

The following are green podded varieties, and are named about in the order of ripening, although this varies in different seasons.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—The earliest of the green

podded kinds furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality. With us it is usually fit to pick as soon as our Golden or Detroit Wax and is from two to three weeks earlier than ordinary Refugee. The vines, though a little smaller, are fully as hardy and vigorous as that variety, and more upright growing and the foliage is distinctly lighter colored. Pods of the same size and shape, except slightly flatter and of fully as good quality as snaps. Dry bean same size, shape and color as common Refugee. Our stock has been selected with great care and is extremely uniform, all the vines ripening well together.

EARLY RED VALENTINE, IMPROVED ROUND POD.—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green podded sorts and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium size; long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. Among green podded varieties there is none, we think, that can compare with our stock of Valentine in fleshiness and high quality of pod. Many different strains of Valentine are offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement. We have carefully examined them all, both in trials and in large yield, and have found none which we were willing to substitute for our old stock, which combines, to a high degree, all the good qualities of the sort.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS, IMPROVED ROUND POD.—While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier. Dry bean, color of ordinary Six Weeks, but is much shorter, almost round.

EARLY YELLOW KIDNEY SIX WEEKS.—Vines large, vigorous, branching, productive, with large leaves and lilac blossoms, pods long, straight, narrow, handsome, and when young of good quality; beans long, kidney shaped, yellowish-drab with darker marks about the eye.

EARLY MOHAWK.—This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier and often in this way will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves, which will stand a slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering point; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

CHINA RED EYE.—Vines medium, stout, erect, healthy, with large leaves and white blossoms; pods short, straight, flat, and if picked young, of good quality as snaps; beans medium size, oblong, white, with reddish-purple blotch about the eye. When green they are thin skinned, mealy and tender and when dry are still the best of all for baking; although they cook dark, are the best of all in flavor. Farmers who want to plant a few beans for home supply, should by all means use this sort.

DWARF HORTICUTLURAL.—Vines compact, upright, with large leaves, very productive, and furnish green shelled beans the earliest of any. Pods medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is undoubtedly the best variety for use shelled green and when in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, and although of quite different form, are about equal to the Lima in quality. We have found our strain of simple, plain, Dwarf Horticultural to be superior to any "Extra Early," "Marblehead," or other fancy named sorts with which we have compared it.

GODDARD, OR BOSTON FAVORITE.—Vines large, much branched, often having short runners, but very erect, forming a large bush; leaflets large, much crimped, bright green; flowers light purplish-pink. Pods large, long, flat, usually curved to one side, with long, curved points; green when young, but as the beans become fit for use are beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. Dry beans marked like Dwarf Horticultural and of the same color, but are longer and much larger. When fit to shell green they are almost as large as the Large Lima and of nearly as good quality. Certain to give satisfaction wherever the Dwarf Horticultural does and owing to its larger pods and beans is better for market use.

REFUGEE, OR THOUSAND TO ONE.—Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves and large lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

The following sorts are planted as field beans:

ROYAL DWARF KIDNEY.—Not as productive as some of the following, but of very superior quality. Plant large, branching, with large, broad leaves and white flowers; pods medium sized, variable in shape, dark green, coarse; beans large, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry.

LARGE WHITE MARROW, OR MOUNTAIN.—Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners, small leaves and small white blossoms; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green, changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy.

EARLY NARROW PEA, OR DWARF WHITE NAVY.—A variety developed in western New York and not only a sure cropper and much more prolific, but of better quality than the common white bean, and the beans are so hard as to resist the attacks of the bean weevil. Vines large, spreading, with occasional runners and small, thin leaves, and small, white flowers; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once. Pods short, straight, small, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality.

DWARF LIMA SORTS.

DWARF SIEVA, OR HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—A dwarf form of the Small Lima and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Leaves small, bright green and Lima like; flowers small, yellowish-white, borne in clusters and often above the foliage; pods short, flat and containing two to four beans. Dry beans white, small and much inferior in quality to the Large Lima.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods; pods as large as those of the Large Limas and containing from four to six beans; beans very large, flat and of the best quality. While not so early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality.

KUMERLE, OR DREER'S BUSH LIMA.—A dwarf form of the Challenger Lima, having thicker pods and beans than the Burpee Bush Lima and by many considered even better in quality.

BEANS. POLE, OR RUNNING.

French, *Haricots a rames*.
German, *Stangenbohne*.

CULTURE.—These are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows north and south four feet apart, the poles being three feet apart in the row, and set leaning to the north at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. Set in this way the vines climb better, bear earlier, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each hill plant five to eight beans two inches deep. When well started, thin to four plants, and start any that

fail to climb around the pole in the same way as the others, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows, and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire (10 or 12 size), between posts along each row and fasten to the tops of the stakes in the row with wire staples. Run a lighter wire or twine along the row about six inches from the ground and fasten to the posts and stakes with wire staples. Tie the cotton string to the wire above and the wire or twine below, wherever there is a plant. The vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves; or omit the lower wire or twine and tie the cotton string to the wire on top of the posts and to a small peg or stick stuck in the ground by the side of each plant. A pint or single packet of each of four or five varieties will be sufficient for a large family.

WAX PODDED SORTS.

GOLDEN CHAMPION.—We think this the earliest and at least one of the best of the wax podded pole beans. Vines medium size to large with golden yellow stems; leaves very light green, strongly tinged with yellow, giving the whole plant a golden yellow appearance; flowers pink; pods long, cylindrical, much curved, very fleshy, stringless, bright golden yellow color of excellent flavor, and borne in clusters; dry bean, long, narrow, flat, kidney shape, bluish-black. The points of superiority in this variety are extreme earliness, great prolificness and the unusually fine color and quality of the pods.

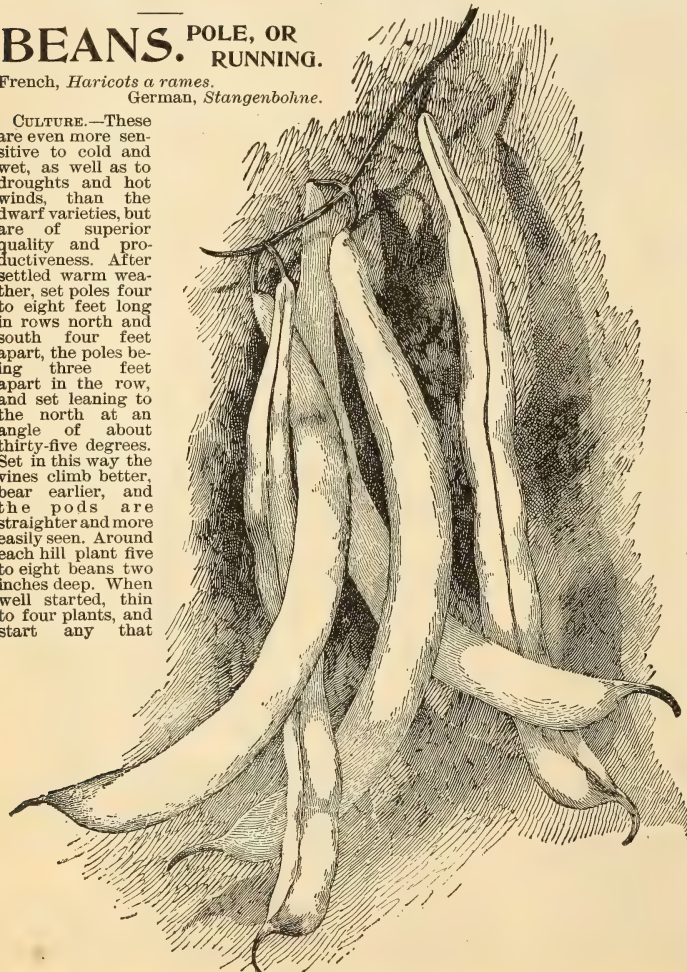
EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A well known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, much curved; color bright golden yellow; of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list.

INDIAN CHIEF, OR TALL BLACK WAX.—Vines large, but often do not take to poles well; leaves large, rough; blossoms purple; pods short, broad, fleshy, white, very wax like, and of superior quality as snaps, remaining in suitable condition longer than most varieties; beans indigo blue, medium size, oblong, shortened abruptly at the ends.

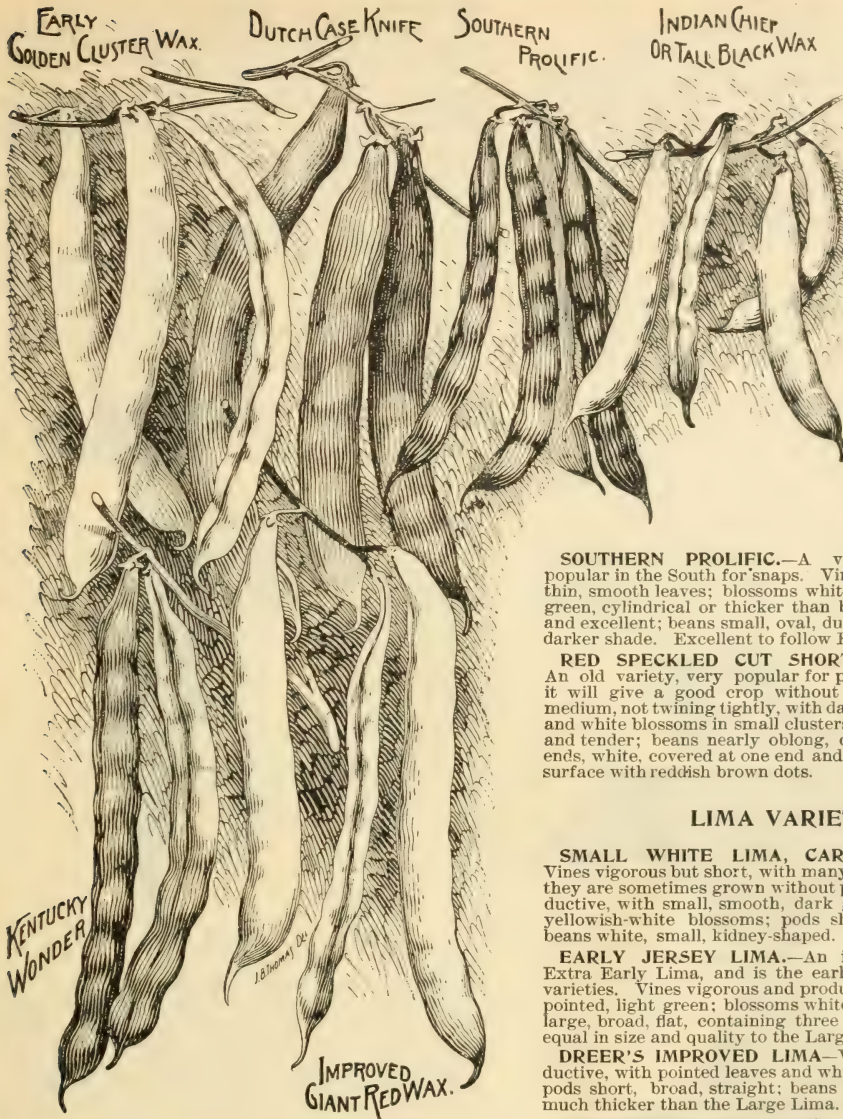
The following varieties have green pods:

HORTICULTURAL LIMA.—A novelty of great merit, being a cross between the Dwarf Horticultural and Dreer's Improved Lima and combining the good qualities of the latter with the earliness of the former. We have tested it thoroughly and have found it fully as early as the Dwarf Horticultural and as prolific as Dreer's Improved Lima. Its extreme earliness and hardness will permit of its being planted far north of where any true Lima bean can be grown, while its prolificness and the quality of the green shelled beans make it a desirable addition to any garden, North or South. Vines medium size, not much branched and not running over four feet usually, but fruiting freely to the ends; leaves large, coarse, wrinkled, green, resembling Dwarf Horticultural; flowers medium size, white; pods borne in clusters, three to six inches in length, flat, almost straight, terminating abruptly to a short point, green, and usually carrying six beans; dry beans marked the same as Dwarf Horticultural, though the ground color is a little darker. They cook dark, but we consider them fully equal to Limas in quality, combining the excellencies of both the Horticultural and the Limas. We advise all our customers to give this bean a thorough trial, as it is a variety of undoubted merit.

WHITE CREASE BACK.—Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery-green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of



GOLDEN CHAMPION.



duced by us in 1885, has since been offered as *Seek No Further* and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of *Old Homestead*. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; blossoms white; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round when young, and very crisp, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. Dry bean, long, oval, dun colored. A very prolific sort, with showy pods, which are most excellent for snaps. It is sometimes catalogued as being the same as *Southern Prolific*, but this is an error, as the latter is two weeks later, has shorter pods, which never become spongy and irregular in shape as they mature, and the dry bean is fully one-fourth smaller.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—A very prolific sort and popular in the South for snaps. Vines vigorous, with large, thin, smooth leaves; blossoms white, growing in fours; pods green, cylindrical or thicker than broad, long, fleshy, crisp and excellent; beans small, oval, dun colored, veined with a darker shade. Excellent to follow Kentucky Wonder.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL.—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with reddish brown dots.

LIMA VARIETIES.

SMALL WHITE LIMA, CAROLINA, OR SIEVA.—Vines vigorous but short, with many short branches, so that they are sometimes grown without poles; very early and productive, with small, smooth, dark green leaves, and small, yellowish-white blossoms; pods short, curved, thin, flat; beans white, small, kidney-shaped.

EARLY JERSEY LIMA.—An improved strain of the Extra Early Lima, and is the earliest of the large seeded varieties. Vines vigorous and productive; leaves large, long, pointed, light green; blossoms white; pods borne in clusters, large, broad, flat, containing three to five beans, which are equal in size and quality to the Large White Lima.

DREER'S IMPROVED LIMA.—Vines vigorous and productive, with pointed leaves and white blossoms in racemes; pods short, broad, straight; beans medium size, broad and much thicker than the Large Lima.

CHALLENGER LIMA.—Similar to but a decided improvement on Dreer's Improved. The vines are more prolific and the pods are larger, though of the same shape. Dry beans larger and of the best quality. We cannot say too much in favor of this bean. It is early and continues bearing its closely crowded clusters of pods until cut off by frost. Market gardeners in the vicinity of New York are not willing to plant any other variety of Lima, as they claim this to be incomparably more profitable. It is also a sure cropper in the South.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Too late for the extreme north, but the standard for quality. Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium size, smooth, light green; blossoms small, white; pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; beans large, ovoid, kidney-shaped, greenish-white, flat.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—Claimed to be larger, stronger growing, more productive, and with larger pods and beans than the large White Lima. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners in many places. It will come into bearing sooner, and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.

WHITE RUNNER.—Cultivated chiefly for its flowers. Vines and leaves large and coarse, blossoms in long racemes, large, pure white; pods large, broad, coarse; beans large, kidney-shaped, thick, white, fair quality.

SCARLET RUNNER.—Similar to the last, but with scarlet blossoms, and the beans are lilac-purple, variegated with black.

very superior quality baked. When dry they are small, oval, very white and hard. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE.—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well but not twining so tightly as some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming cream white; beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality green or dry.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL, OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light colored leaves and purple blossoms; pods short, broad, pale green, but becoming streaked with bright red; beans large, ovate, splashed and spotted with wine red, and of the highest quality either green or dry, many people esteeming them better than the Limas.

BROCKTON POLE.—This bears the same relation to the Horticultural pole that the Goddard does to the Dwarf Horticultural, being stronger growing, more vigorous and productive. Vines grow large, taking the poles well; pods five to six inches long, broad, much curved, and as they mature becoming splashed with bright crimson, giving them a very attractive appearance. Dry beans large, kidney shaped, chocolate-brown, splashed with dark purple. As a shell bean this is in every way equal to the Horticultural pole, and owing to its superior hardness and productiveness we believe that it will give more general satisfaction.

KENTUCKY WONDER.—This splendid variety intro-

BEET.

French, *Betterave*. German, *Runkel-Rübe*.

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early sow in hot-beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves, or for general crop, sow as soon as the ground will permit in drills eighteen inches apart and thin out to three inches in the row. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil, which should be pressed firmly over the seed. A supply may be had for winter use by storing in a cellar and keeping covered with sand, earth or sods, to prevent wilting, or they may be kept out doors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes. One or two ounces or single packets of four or five sorts will give a good supply.

EXTRA EARLY, EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP.—By many considered the best variety for forcing and is liked best by many market gardeners for first early crop, being very early; with small top. Leaf stems and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age. We have found no strain of Crosby's or other Egyptian equal to that we offer.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—An improved extra early sort. Tops small, dark purplish-green shading to lighter color on outside of the leaves. Roots nearly globular with a small tap root and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. One of the most desirable sorts for bunching.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP.—Extended experience has shown this variety of our own introduction to be one of the very best sorts not only for market gardeners but for the home garden. Its small upright-growing tops, the splendid shape and color of the roots, coupled with the fact that it is very early and a long keeper, made for it at once a



DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP.

place in the esteem of every one who planted it. Tops small, upright-growing, so that the rows may be close together, leaf-stems and veins dark red, blade green; roots globular or ovoid; peculiarly smooth; color of skin dark blood red, flesh bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—An extra selected stock of blood turnip, having larger, coarser tops and roots than the Detroit Dark Red, and requiring a considerably longer time to mature. One of the best for summer and autumn use.

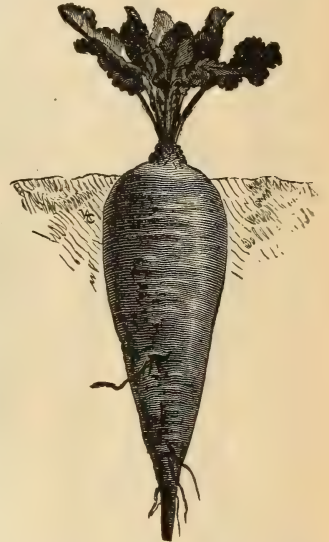
EDMUND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—This beet, of American origin, has, by careful selection, been brought to a uniformly smooth root and small top, making it among the best for early table use. Tops low, small spreading; leaf stalks and ribs dark red; blade of leaf bright green, and having a markedly wavy edge; roots dark red, interior color dark purplish-red, zoned with a lighter shade; crisp, tender, sweet, and an excellent keeper.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Tops small, stems purplish-pink, leaves bright green, roots turnip-shaped with medium size tap, bright red. Flesh purplish-red, zoned with white, crisp, tender and of good quality; although coarser this is preferred by some to the above described darker sorts.

EARLY TURNIP BASSANO.—Not maturing as early as the above, but growing to a large size, may be used early and is the best variety for greens. Tops large; leaf stems light red; leaves light green; roots large, round, turnip-shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young, becoming woody and tasteless with age.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD.

This is an entirely new and distinct variety, by far the best for winter use. The roots are about one-half as long as the Long Dark Blood, but on account of their thickness weigh quite as much. They are always smooth and handsome, and their rich, dark red flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground. We consider this the most valuable sort of recent introduction for fall and winter use.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S HALF LONG BLOOD

IMPROVED LONG DARK BLOOD.—Tops large; neck small; leaf stems and vines red; leaf green; roots large, tapering towards both ends, growing even with the surface, dark red, flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept till spring.

SWISS CHARD, SILVER OR SEA KALE BEET.—A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beet for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful wax like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. We recommend all of our customers to try it.

The following varieties are used for stock feeding. They are easily grown and harvested, keep well through the winter and give an immense amount of cattle food at a small cost, but need a rich, well prepared soil. Sow in drills thirty inches apart, as early as the ground can be got in condition. Cultivate well when young, and thin out the plants to one foot apart in the row. If these thinnings are carefully handled, and the larger leaves cut off, they can easily be reset to fill vacancies, and will make the largest roots. Care should be taken not to break or bruise the roots any more than necessary in harvesting.

FRENCH WHITE SUGAR RED TOP.—This variety is the result of the careful selection and culture by one of the most extensive and scientific cultivators in Europe. It unites capacity for a large yield, with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. We think that for this purpose it is much superior to the larger and coarser mangel wurzels, and we urge our customers to try it, believing they will find it superior to any field beet they have cultivated. Tops medium size; roots above medium size; long, top-shaped, growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet.

FRENCH YELLOW SUGAR.—Grows to a large size, roots half long, yellow; grown in this country for feeding stock, but very sweet, and in France it is cultivated extensively for the extraction of sugar.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED IMPERIAL SUGAR.—A medium sized white sugar beet, brought by the most careful selection to the highest perfection, both in the constancy of shape, size and color of the roots and their high sugar content. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers.

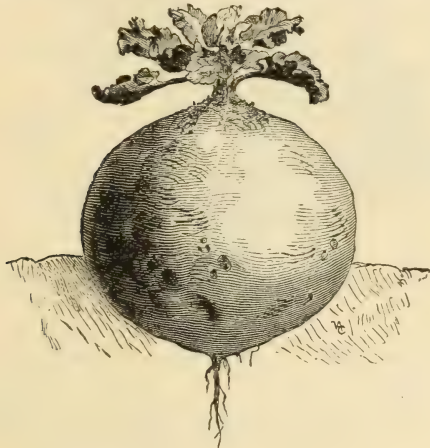
LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—A large, long variety, grown for stock feeding. It stands a good deal out of the ground; color light red; flesh white and rose colored.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—An improvement on the old variety. The roots are uniformly straight and well formed and deeper colored than the common sort. Highly recommended for stock feeding.

NORBITAN GIANT LONG RED MANGEL WURZEL.—Very large, growing well out of the ground. The roots are well formed, straight, smooth and of a fine scarlet color, with comparatively small top and neck.

YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—A large, round, orange colored variety, of excellent quality, which keeps better than the Long Red, and produces better crops on shallow soil.

ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—This is, we think, one of the best varieties of Mangel Wurzel grown for stock feeding. It has exceedingly small tops and few leaves, and the leaves on falling leave no scar on top of the root; leaf stalks and blades green; roots medium size, uniformly globe shape, having a very small tap and few side roots; color of



ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.

skin deep orange yellow; flesh white and of excellent quality. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, making them admirably adapted to shallow ground and very easy to harvest.

YELLOW LEVIATHAN MANGEL WURZEL.—Roots long, olive shaped, large, growing over one-half out of the ground; flesh white, sweet and tender; tops bright green, comparatively small; neck small, short. Owing to the fine flesh never becoming woody, to the small neck and top, and to the roots growing so well out of the ground, making them very easy to harvest, we think this is perhaps the best of the yellow field beets.

YELLOW OVOID, OR INTERMEDIATE MANGEL WURZEL.—Root ovoid, intermediate between the long and globe varieties; flesh solid, usually white, zoned with yellow; hardy, vigorous and productive.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL WURZEL.—Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and mid-ribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid, but filled out at top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of use on every farm.

RED GLOBE MANGEL WURZEL.—Similar to Yellow Globe, except in color, which is a light red or pink.

BROCOLI.

French, *Chou Brocoli*. German, *Spargel-Kohl*.

Although originating from a very distinct type, the modern improved sorts of brocoli can scarcely be distinguished from cauliflower; the points of difference being that they are generally taller and the heads more divided. By some considered more delicate than the Cauliflower.

CULTURE.—The same as that given for cauliflower.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.—This is the best variety for our climate. It produces large heads, of a brownish-purple color, very close and compact, and of excellent flavor.

Brussels Sprouts.

French, *Chou de Bruxelles*. German, *Sprossen-Kohl*.

The plant grows two or three feet high, and produces from the sides of the stalk numerous little sprouts one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbages. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little cabbages more room to grow.

CULTURE.—They should be treated in all respects like winter cabbage or kale.

CABBAGE.

French, *Choux Pommes*. German, *Kopfkohl*.

There is no vegetable which is more universally cultivated than this. It is found in the poorest and smallest yard, and it responds so readily to better care that it is also entitled to a place in the finest garden, and merits the attention of the most skillful gardener.

CULTURE.—The requisites for complete success are: *First*, good seed; there is no vegetable where the seed has more influence on the quality of the product than in this, and gardeners should invariably select the best procurable. *Second*, rich, well prepared ground. *Third*, frequent and thorough cultivation. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable, which should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbage is so universally grown all over the country that specific directions regarding the time and methods of planting for all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel, the early sorts should be sown very early in hot-beds, hardened off by gradually exposing them to night air, and transplanted to open ground, setting eighteen to twenty-four inches apart as early as possible in the spring. South of the 40th parallel sow from the middle of September on according to latitude, transplant into cold frames, if necessary, to keep through winter, setting into open ground as early as possible.

The late autumn and winter varieties may be sown from the middle to the last of spring, and transplanted when about six inches high, one and one-half to three feet apart in the row owing to the size of the variety. Shade and water the late sowings in dry weather to get them up. It is important that the plants should stand thinly in the seed bed, or they will run up weak and slender, and be likely to make long stems.

One of the most successful eastern market gardeners recommends sowing cabbage for family use as follows: At the desired time sow the seed in drills, or in hills, thinly, and after the plants are of sufficient size thin to the proper distance in the row, or to a single plant to the hill, and cultivate as usual. This is a very simple method and in some cases is most successful.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plant each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbage have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil thoroughly by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a butter-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water.

Ashes, slacked lime and coal dust are all recommended as preventatives. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when they should be pulled up and destroyed.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads later, may be killed by dusting with pyrethrum powder.

If the disease called club root should get a foot-hold do not plant the land in any crop of the *Brassica* family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy.

To preserve cabbage during the winter, pull them on a dry day, and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them with the heads downward, in long trenches, in a dry situation. In the Middle States, bury the head and part of the stump in the open ground, and place over them a light covering of straw or boards, to protect them in severe weather.

A great many of the varieties of Cabbage are simply strains rather than *distinct* sorts and are *practically* the same as some older and better known kind. We do not think there is a single variety offered in this country which we have not seen both in trial and in fields, and we are confident that every good quality can be found in as high degree in some one of the list we offer as in any kind in existence.

EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS.—This is probably the earliest cabbage grown. The plants are compact with round, thick leaves and form an oval head, which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are proportionately thicker and less pointed than those of the Etampes and Jersey Wakefield.

VERY EARLY ETAMPES.—Similar to the well known Jersey Wakefield, but earlier. The plants are lighter colored but not quite so hardy. The heads are fully as large, not quite so pointed, and are of excellent quality. Used in the South by gardeners for first early crop to ship North. Sold also as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful," etc.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Heads very compact, of medium size, conical. An early, sure heading sort; very popular with market gardeners. Its thick, stout leaves, combined with its very compact growth, make it the best for wintering over in cold frames, or for very early setting in the spring. This is the hardest and hardest heading of the extra early sorts and most Northern gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there are none which are better, few which are as good.

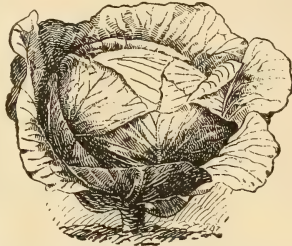


EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

LARGE WAKEFIELD, OR CHARLESTON.—A strain of Jersey Wakefield in which the plant is larger and later, the head larger and not so pointed. It is very popular with many gardeners who want a larger head than the Jersey and are not so particular as to earliness.

EARLY YORK.—An early variety. Heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth, and may be grown fifteen or eighteen inches apart.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—Continued experience confirms our belief that this is the best early round headed sort. Stems short, leaves comparatively few, having short stalks, upright, so that plants can be planted closely; heads large as Early Summer, solid, and stand long without bursting. Our stock should not be confounded with the inferior later stocks offered under this name.

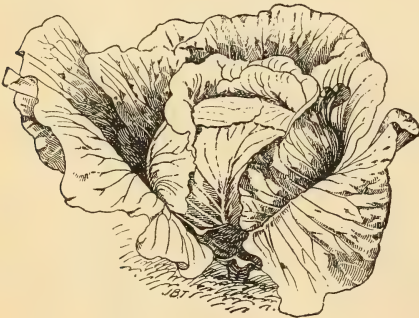


EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.

EARLY LARGE YORK.—Succeeds the Early York. It is of large size, about ten days later, more robust and bears the heat better.

EARLY LARGE SCHWEINFURT.—Forms a very large, showy head of excellent quality, but does not stand the heat well. When grown to perfection, one of the handsomest of the second early sorts.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A very early, large heading cabbage. Heads large, flat or slightly conical, and they keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.



HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—A new variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder, harder and more uniform in shape than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety which promises to become very popular.

ALL SEASONS.—The sort almost universally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Our trial has

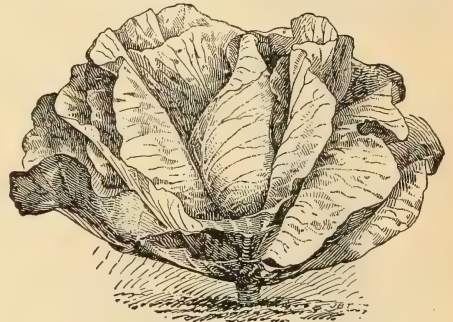
shown that heads which were fit for market by July 10th, were still salable September 10th, the only change being increased size and density. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

SUCCESSION.—A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar in every respect to All Seasons. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and will be found fully as good as that offered by any one.



ALL SEASONS.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.—One of the best for general use, being a very sure header, and will grow a hard head under circumstances where most sorts would fail, so that those who have failed with other kinds could hope to succeed with this

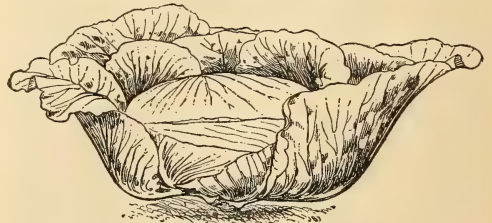


EARLY WINNIGSTADT.

It seems to suffer less from the cabbage worm than any other sort. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both summer and winter.

FILDERKRAUT.—Similar to, but larger, much more pointed, and heading up with fewer outside leaves than the Winnigstadt, and highly esteemed for making kraut. Good either for first or second crop, and succeeds particularly well on rich prairie soils.

FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD, OR BRUNSWICK SHORT STEM.—In many sections, particularly in the East, this is the only cabbage grown, and it certainly is one of the very best second early sorts in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves which start from the stem hori-



FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

zontally, but turn upward about the head. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality. We have taken pains to have our stock free from the longer stemmed coarse plants often seen in inferior stocks of this variety.

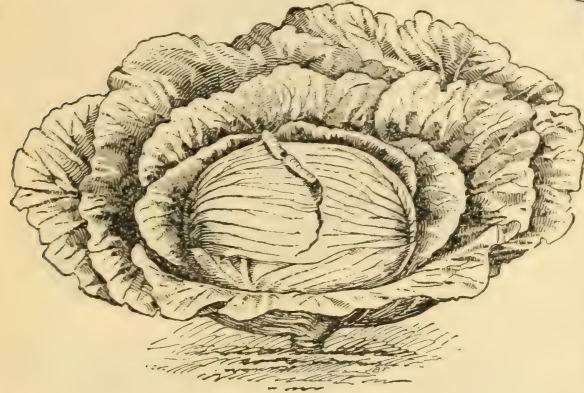
EARLY DRUMHEAD.—Plants compact, with very thick, dark green leaves covered with a dense bloom which protects them in a measure from the worms. Heads flat, very solid and of good quality.

STONE MASON MARBLEHEAD.—This is, we think, one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth leaved kinds. Plant medium size with only a moderate number of leaves; stem medium length; heads medium size to large, round or slightly flattened, very solid, crisp and tender, and without any coarse or strong flavor. It will certainly give the greatest satisfaction both to the amateur and market gardener and ought to be planted largely by both.

LATE FLAT DUTCH.—A low growing variety; heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top, and often tinted with red and brown. An excellent fall and winter variety and a good keeper.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—This we consider superior to any late cabbage in cultivation when large areas are planted for shipping. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Our stock of this variety is of our own raising from carefully selected heads and we think it superior to any other strain.

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort, of Flat Dutch type. Plants short



D. M. FERRY & CO'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

stemmed and compact, with broad, well rounded leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality and of excellent variety.

SUREHEAD.—A compact growing general crop cabbage, having medium size to large, thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the genuine Sure Head.

LUXEMBURG, OR HARD HEADING.—This variety has sprung into favor in some sections, owing to its being a remarkably good keeper, the heads remaining solid and unaffected very late in the spring. We have noticed that the young plants are remarkably hardy, both standing transplanting and long continued dry weather extremely well. Heads medium size, almost round, with outer leaves tinged red at upper portion; very solid, tender and sweet.

LARGE DRUMHEAD.—The Drumhead cabbage is a large fall or winter variety, with a broad, flat or round head, short stumped, tender and good flavored, and an excellent keeper; grown extensively for shipping purposes.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich, soil, and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size; very compact and solid, and of excellent flavor.

BRIDGEPORT LATE DRUMHEAD.—A sub-variety of Drumhead cabbage, having large very solid heads, which ripen late, but is desirable on rich, heavy soil for late crop. Our stock is of the best procurable.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.—The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over



LUXEMBURG, OR HARD HEADING.

fifty pounds. Under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each.



MAMMOTH ROCK RED.

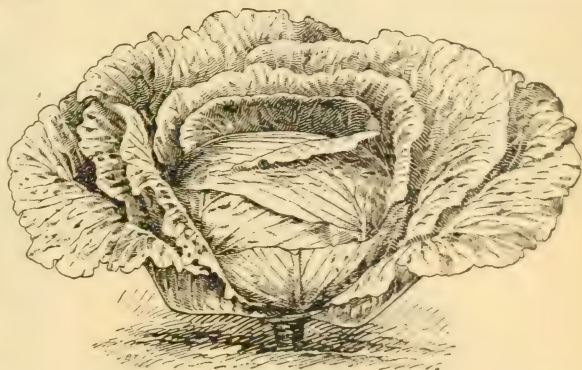
GREEN GLAZED.—A standard late variety in the South, as it is not affected by the heat. Heads large, but rather loose and open. Enjoys comparative immunity from the attacks of insects.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages.

LARGE RED DRUMHEAD FOR PICKLING.—Excellent for pickling or eating raw. Forms very hard, oblong heads, round at top, of a dark red, or purple color.

The English prize the Savoy cabbages especially on account of their delicate cauliflower-like flavor, and as they become better known in this country they are growing rapidly in favor with discriminating buyers.

EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY.—One of the earliest and



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD.

sweetest of the Savoys. Heads round, solid; leaves small, thick, fleshy, of fine, deep green color, and of most excellent quality.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Plant compact, vigorous growth, very thick and densely savoyed dark green leaves. Head nearer round than flat and more finely savoyed than the outer leaves. Is of very fine quality.

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY.—The best of all the Savoys either for home use or the market. The plants are vigorous, very sure heading and even more densely and uniformly savoyed than the last; the heads are globular and of the very best quality.



IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY

CARROT.

French, *Carotte*. German, *Moehren*.

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, and deserves to be more extensively used both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be grown largely by farmers each season for this purpose.

CULTURE.—While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land if thoroughly and deeply worked will produce satisfactory crops. A clover sod turned under deeply and well enriched with a dressing of rotten manure, is most excellent for the general crop. When it is possible to do so, it is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may, in this latitude, be grown from sowings as late as June 15. Prepare the ground thoroughly and sow in drills eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, using from one and one-half to three pounds to the acre, according to the distance between rows. Cover one-half to one

inch deep and see to it that the soil is well firmed about the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe and do not let the weeds get a start. Thin to three to six inches apart in the row as soon as the plants are large enough. Gather and store for winter use like beets or turnips.



EARLIEST SHORT HORN.

Excellent for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; surface dented; skin orange-red.

EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET CARENTAN.—Tops very small; roots cylindrical with a remarkably small neck; very handsome, deep orange in color, with scarcely any core and of the best quality. They can be sown very thick and are well adapted for forcing.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES, STUMP ROOTED.—Tops medium; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core; of the finest quality.

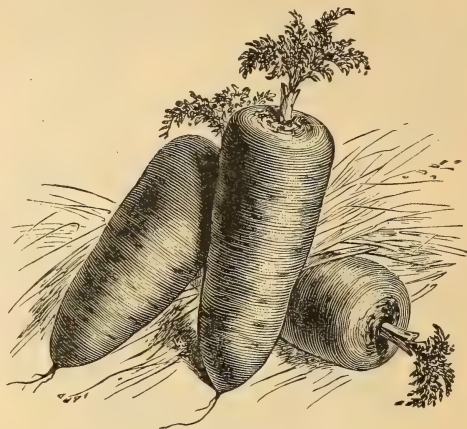
CHANTENAY.—Tops medium size; necks small; roots tapering slightly, but uniformly stump rooted and smooth; color deep orange-red; flesh very crisp and tender. While this is a medium early sort, it furnishes roots of usable size as early as any, is a heavy cropper and is undoubtedly one



CHANTENAY.

of the best for both the market and private gardener, while its great productiveness makes it very desirable as a field sort.

EARLY HALF LONG SCARLET, STUMP ROOTED.—Excellent for early market or for field culture. Of medium size, flesh bright scarlet, brittle and of fine flavor.



DANVERS.

DANVERS.—Grown largely everywhere on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soils. Tops medium size, coarsely divided; roots deep orange, large but medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point, smooth and handsome; flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a deep orange color. This variety, although the roots are shorter, produces as large a bulk as the older field sorts and is easier harvested.

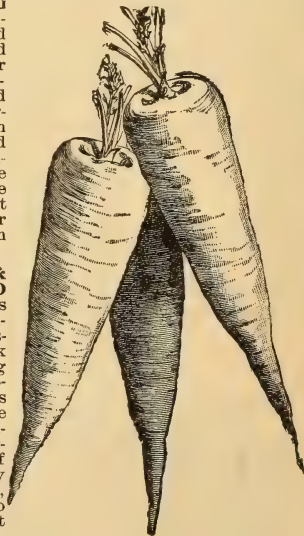
GUERANDE, OR OX HEART.—Tops small for the size of the root, specimens of which have been grown which were over seven inches across. They are broad, top shaped, the diameter often exceeding the length, and terminate abruptly in a small tap root, and by reason of their shape are very easily dug. Flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. This is a desirable variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer growing sorts, as it is not over five or six inches long. When young, excellent for table use, and when mature equally good for stock.

IMPROVED LONG

ORANGE.—An improvement on the old Long Orange, obtained by careful selection for years, of the best formed and deepest colored roots. Roots proportionately shorter than the Long Orange, and smoother, but so uniform and true that the bulk of the crop will be greater. The most popular of the older sorts for farm use on mellow soils.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED SHORT WHITE.—This new and distinct variety is, we think, destined to take first rank as a field carrot, owing to its enormous productiveness and its growing well out of the ground, making it comparatively easy to harvest. Roots one-half long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but taper regularly to the point; color light green above ground, white below; flesh rich, white, solid and crisp and of excellent flavor. A heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot and is the best of this class.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse, but the roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding.



IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy yielding, easily harvested, white carrot and is the

CAULIFLOWER.

French, *Chou-fleur.* German, *Blumen-Kohl.*

The cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, by reason of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. We are certain that anyone will be reasonably successful with this most desirable vegetable if they will observe the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE.—For spring and early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hot-bed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large and to the open ground when the weather is warm enough. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better to be made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with Persian insect powder. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower *will not* head up well in hot, dry weather and hence the sowings should be so regulated as to bring it in either in early summer or late fall. Although nine-tenths of the cauliflowers grown in this country are produced without it, frequent and abundant watering is so beneficial that it pays well for the labor it costs. After the heads begin to form draw the leaves over them and pin or tie them together to protect from the sun and keep them white. They should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

the hardiest kinds in cultivation, and will form heads under more unfavorable circumstances than almost any other. We urge you to try it.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stock short. Being so early it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners.

EARLY ERFURT.—One of the best for general cultivation. Heads large, close, compact and very white.

EARLY LONDON.—This is a standard variety; very tender and quite early; heads compact, solid and of delicious flavor; good for general use.

EARLY PARIS, OR NONPAREIL.—A most excellent French variety, with good sized, uniform, close heads, which are tender and delicious. Planted at the same time with the Extra Early Paris, it will afford a succession.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM.—Considered by the French one of the very best sorts. Plant hardy, semi-dwarf, sure heading, and producing many leaves, which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched.

LARGE ALGIERS.—A valuable late sort, sure to head, of the best quality, and very popular with market gardeners everywhere. One of the very best.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A distinct and valuable late variety. The heads are very large, extremely white, firm and compact, and being well protected by foliage, remain a long time fit for use. The plants should be started and transplanted early in the season, to insure their full development.



Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development and the greatest care is taken to save seed from nothing but perfectly developed plants. It can therefore be relied upon to give entire satisfaction if properly planted and cared for and the season is such as to make a crop.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Probably grown more than all other varieties together for forcing or wintering over for early crop. It is exceedingly early and hardy and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing also more and more in favor for planting for the late summer and fall crop. We have taken great pains to secure the best seed procurable and confidently recommend it as equal to that offered by anyone.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—Our stock is almost as early as Early Snowball and is very desirable for forcing or for planting out doors. Plants compact, with few, narrow, upright leaves, making it the best for close planting; forms solid, compact heads under very unfavorable conditions and is therefore one of the most desirable for general use. We think our stock of this is unsurpassed and want to assure our customers that it is as early as any catalogued as "Earliest," or "First Early."

EARLY FAVORITE.—This is a new variety in this country and is, we think, the best early large growing kind. The plants grow about the same size as Early Erfurt, form a medium size to large head, which is solid, crisp, tender, of the very best quality, and keeps in condition for use a long time. Several years' experience has convinced us that it is one of

CELERY.

French, *Celeri.* German, *Sellerie.*

Celery has come so generally into use and is so superior when fresh from the ground, that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth, and if the soil is rich and the plants well cared for the celery will be one of the best prized products of the garden.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand two inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high, cut off the tops which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier crop, and if good plants are used they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. The most desirable time will depend upon local climate, and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep, and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and *pressing the soil firmly about the roots.* When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering

the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they or the ground are wet, as it would be sure to injure them. A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather, taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame which can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt water the roots, without wetting the stocks or leaves, and they will revive again.

GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID, OR GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.—This is beyond doubt the best celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish-green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The hand-



GOLDEN YELLOW LARGE SOLID, OR GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.

some color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety makes it only necessary to be tried in a given locality in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.

GOLDEN HEART.—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use.

BOSTON MARKET.—For many years one of the most popular sorts in the markets of Boston. It forms a cluster of heads instead of a single large one, and is remarkably tender and crisp. The best variety for light soils.

GIANT PASCAL.—This is a green leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid and has no superior for fall and winter use. It blanches very quickly after earthing up, when it is of a beautiful yellowish-white color, very solid and crisp and of a nutty flavor, which cannot be equaled by any other sort. The stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. Under high culture this variety will give the best of satisfaction. Especially recommended for the South, where it grows more satisfactorily than almost any other kind.

DWARF WHITE SOLID.—Dwarf, white, stiff, close habit; solid, crisp, and of fair quality. Said to keep in good condition later in the season than any other variety. This variety is also sold as *Large Ribbed Kalamazoo* and *Kalamazoo*.

CRAWFORD'S HALF DWARF.—When blanched is of rather yellowish-white color, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch.

WHITE PLUME.—While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any, requiring no more labor to blanch it than Golden



WHITE PLUME.

Yellow Large Solid, and being very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow either in flavor or solidity, or that it will stay in condition to use so long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish-green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature the inner stems and leaves turn nearly white and require to be earthed up but a short time until they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An *Improved White Plume* is being offered, but careful comparison of it with our stock failed to show that it is in any way superior to that we offer.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.—The best flavored, most crisp and tender of the white varieties. The plants are a little taller than the Crawford's Half Dwarf, and a little later in maturing. The stalks are medium size, round, very solid, crisp and tender, and of exceedingly fine and nutty flavor.

SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID.—A large size, vigorous growing variety; stalks white, round, very crisp; perfectly solid and of superior flavor.

INCOMPARABLE DWARF CRIMSON.—The red varieties keep better through the winter, and are generally considered to be of superior flavor, and they are yearly becoming more popular. This is a dwarf sort, of deep, rich color, very crisp and of the highest flavor.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

French, *Celeri-rave*. German, *Knoll-Sellerie*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches, or over, they will be fit for use. To keep through winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or cover with earth and straw like beets or carrots, and leave out doors.

TURNIP-ROOTED.—The root of this variety is turnip-shaped, tender and marrow-like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups.

COLLARDS.

French, *Chou*. German, *Blatter-Kohl*.

A variety of cabbage known in different sections as "Cole" and "Colewort." It is extensively used in the South for "greens," where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, OR CREOLE.—This is the variety so extensively used in the South, where it furnishes an abundance of food for both man and beast. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing improves their quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when four inches high, or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and thin to two or three feet apart in the row, when the proper size. In the South sow from January to May and August to October.

CORN.

French, *Mais*. German, *Mais*.

CULTURE.—A rich, warm, alluvial soil is best, and immediately before planting this should be deeply and thoroughly worked. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

SWEET, OR SUGAR.

WHITE COB CORY.—We offer this as a great improvement, being uniformly white cobbed. The ears are fully as large and well filled, and are just as early as ordinary Cory and have the great advantage of a white cob, which removes the one remaining objection to this variety as the best extra early market corn. We hope all our friends will plant largely of this for early crop, as we feel sure that it the best extra early sweet corn in existence and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.

CORY.—The largest of the extra early sorts. The plant is stout and vigorous but short and it will mature a full crop earliest of any sort in cultivation. Ears eight-rowed, with red cob and very large light pink grains. All the red cobbled corn should be cooked quickly by dropping the ears into boiling water to which a little salt has been added, for if simmered over a slow fire, or allowed to stand in the water after cooking, the red cob will discolor the kernels.

We have dropped Early Marblehead and Northern Pedigree from our lists because they have no excellence which our improved strains of Cory do not possess in a greater degree. For the same reason we do not list a number of the newer sorts; repeated and careful tests proving them to be inferior in point of earliness to our Cory.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Very early but more of the quality of field than of sweet corn. It is, however, the standard extra early variety in the South, and can be depended on to give a crop there when most other sorts fail. Stalks short, with no suckers, very few tassels, bearing a single, very full, short, many rowed ear, often nearly as thick as it is long, and well covered with coarse husks; kernels white, smooth. An extremely hardy variety.

EARLY MINNESOTA.—This old and deservedly popular market sort is the best early sort not only for market but for the private garden. Stalks short and not suckering, bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform, and in which all the good qualities which have made it so popular are intensified.

CROSBY'S EARLY.—A most excellent variety, remarkably early and of the best flavor. Ears of medium size, twelve or more rowed, grain very thick and sweet. This is the sort so largely grown in Maine for canning, and it is the use of this variety rather than any peculiarity of soil that has given Maine sweet corn its reputation for quality.

LEET'S EARLY.—Almost as early as Minnesota, but the ears are larger. Stalk a little taller, often red, few or no suckers, and having two large, white grained ears, which are very attractive when put on the market. One of the most desirable market varieties we offer.

PEE AND KAY.—This has proved a very popular variety, particularly in the East. Stalks of medium height, bearing two straight, handsome, ten or twelve rowed ears, which are very large for so early a variety. They mature about with Minnesota and are of good quality, cooking very white and tender.

PERRY'S HYBRID.—Another eastern and very popular variety. Stalks of medium height, bearing two large, twelve or fourteen rowed ears, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures a little later than the Minnesota.

EARLY SWEET, OR SUGAR.—Ears long, slender, eight rowed. Grain very white, tender and sugary; plant productive, hardy and quite early. An old but excellent table sort. Our stock is distinct and true and not such a mixture of all sorts of early sweet or sugar corn as is often offered under this name.



TURNIP-ROOTED.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE.—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage.

CHERVIL.

French, *Cerfeuil*. German, *Gartenkerbel*.

A hardy annual, much used for flavoring and in salads. The curled variety is quite as useful for garnishing as Parsley.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in rich, well prepared soil, and when plants are well established, transplant to about one foot apart.



CHERVIL, CURLED.

CURLED.—Greatly superior to the old plain variety, which it has almost wholly superseded, having fully as fine perfume and flavor, being earlier and more handsome.

CHICORY.

French, *Chicoree*. German, *Cigorien*.

LARGE ROOTED, OR COFFEE.—The dried and prepared roots of this are used quite extensively as a substitute for and adulterant of coffee. Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, in a rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills fifteen inches apart for garden and two to two and one-half feet for field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large thin to four to six inches apart in the row. Keep clear of weeds, and in the fall dig the roots, slice them and dry in an apple evaporator, or kiln constructed for the purpose. Where the roots are grown in quantity for the manufacturers of the "prepared" chicory, they are usually brought to the factory in the "green" state and there dried in kilns constructed for the purpose.

MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD.—Produces its large, handsome, fourteen rowed ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Perry's Hybrid. The quality is faultless, being much like the Crosby, and it is an excellent sort to follow that variety either for the canning factory or the garden, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety.

BLACK MEXICAN.—Although the ripe grain is black or bluish-black, the corn, when in condition for the table, cooks remarkably white, and is surpassed by none in tenderness. This, by many, is considered the most desirable for family use of the second early sorts; often does well for second early in the South.

HICKOX HYBRID.—Popular wherever it is known and deserves to be planted very largely both for home and market use. It is one to two weeks earlier than Evergreen, makes a large, attractive ear, has a white cob and grain, is of the best quality and remains in condition for use a long time. It is also one of the best varieties for canners' use and by planting it with Evergreen will lengthen the season considerably, as the Hickox will be about through by the time the Evergreen comes in. We know of no large kind more prolific than this, as ordinarily almost every stalk will have two large, fully developed ears. The best sort for drying.

OLD COLONY.—Originated near Plymouth, Mass., nearly fifty years ago; was lost sight of for a while; revived and sold under various names since, as Landreth's Sugar, etc. We consider it a more desirable sort than the Country Gentleman or the Ne Plus Ultra in that the skin is not so tough. Stalks about six feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty rowed ears; grain very deep and one of the sweetest and best of the late varieties. It is fit to use a few days earlier than Evergreen; cannot be excelled as a market sort and is one of the best for canners.

EGYPTIAN.—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks having from two to four ears each. Highly esteemed in some localities for canning purposes on account of its large size ears, its sweetness and tenderness.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the Evergreen character of this best known of all late sorts. This and Mammoth are standard late varieties in the South.

MAMMOTH.—This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing two or three pounds. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear.

EARLY MAMMOTH.—Similar in general character to the Mammoth, but decidedly earlier and with smaller ears.

FIELD CORN.

EARLY ADAMS, OR BURLINGTON.—An excellent early field variety, and often used for table, particularly in the South. Ears about eight inches long, twelve or fourteen rowed; kernels white, rounded, somewhat deeper than broad, and indented at the outer end, which is whiter and less transparent than the inner.

EARLY RED BLAZED.—This flint variety is not only early, but will endure uninjured a degree of cold and wet that would be fatal to other sorts. Stalks medium height, without suckers, dark green with red or bronze markings. Leaves broad, green at base, but bronze at top, particularly while the plant is young. Ears long, eight rowed, well filled, small at base. Grain flinty and of fine quality, bright yellow at base of ears, but red at the tips. It is also known as *Smoot Nose*.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT, OR PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—A very early Dent variety, ripening with the Flint sorts, and can be grown as far north as any other variety of Dent corn. Stalks small, with broad leaves. Ears short, twelve to sixteen rowed, well filled. Grain long, yellow, making an extra quality of meal.

POP-CORN.

RICE, FOR PARCHING.—A very handsome variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed, and resemble rice; color white; very prolific. Probably no variety of pop-corn is superior to this for parching.

CORN SALAD.

FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE.

French, *Mache*, *Salade de ble*. German, *Ackersalat*, *Lammarsalat*.

This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, during August and September. If the soil is dry, it should be firmly pressed over the seed in order to secure prompt germination. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like



CORN SALAD.

most salad plants, are greatly improved if grown on very rich soil; indeed, the ground can scarcely be made too rich for them.

CRESS.

French, *Cresson*. German, *Kresse*.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS.—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.

CULTURE OF THE CURLED VARIETIES. The seed should be sown in drills about eighteen inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Keep off insects by dusting with Pyrethrum Powder. It may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession.

WATER.—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.



WATER CRESS.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown and lightly covered, in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small, rapid streams, and the plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots.



MAMMOTH.

CUCUMBER.

French, *Concombre*, German, *Gurken*.

This is one of the vegetables which can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil which is fully exposed to the sun, and the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market, that every family should be supplied from its own yard.

CULTURE.—The soil for cucumbers should be thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure in order to obtain the largest yield, but any rich garden soil will grow good cucumbers. Plant the seed in rows six feet apart, and four to six feet apart in the row, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent, but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that the cultivator can no longer be run between the rows. In field culture, plow furrows four feet apart across the field, and similar ones, but omitting every fourth furrow, at right angles to the first; this will form paths for the distribution of manure and the gathering of the fruit. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well rotted manure, which should be well mixed with soil, so as to form a low, flat hill.

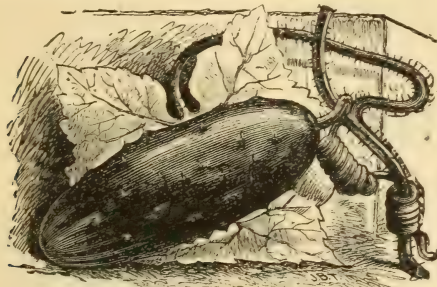
As soon as the plants are up they will be liable to attack by the striped cucumber beetle. These may be kept off by frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot, or sifted ashes diluted with fine road earth; care should be taken not to use too much, for if too strong any of the above materials will kill the vines; but the best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants.

In gathering, pick all the fruit before it begins to ripen, as the vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seed commences to mature.

In gathering the pickles, cut the stem, instead of pulling the fruit off, and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin is broken the pickles will not keep.

We pay particular attention to growing and selecting the various strains of Cucumber, so as to keep them pure and true to name.

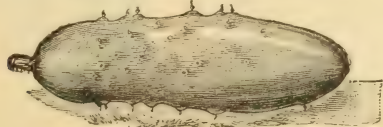
EARLY RUSSIAN.—Earliest and hardiest. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, thick, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine small spines.



EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR EARLY FRAME.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Vines vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, holding full size to each end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. Good for table use, but not adapted to pickling.

EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR EARLY FRAME.—Although it is not done usually, this variety ought to be ranked among the pickling sorts, as it is first class for this purpose. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green, lighter at the blossom end, with crisp, tender flesh, and when young makes excellent pickles. Our stock is very superior.



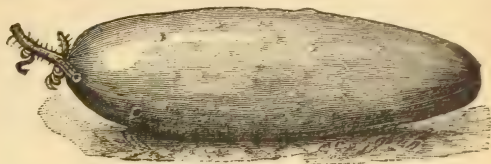
CHICAGO PICKLING

CHICAGO, OR WESTERFIELD PICKLING.—Very popular with Chicago market gardeners, and extensively grown in that vicinity. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines; color deep green.

JERSEY PICKLING.—Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PERFECTION PICKLING.—This variety is not only the best for pickles, but is one of the best for the table. Vines vigorous, producing their fruit early and very abundantly; fruit distinctly three-sided, tapering toward each end, of dark green color, which they retain as pickles; flesh very crisp and tender.

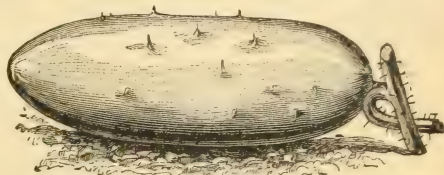
BOSTON PICKLING, OR GREEN PROLIFIC.—A distinct variety, very popular for pickles. Fruit short, very smooth and symmetrical, but pointed at each end, bright green and a great producer.



JERSEY PICKLING.

PARISIAN PROLIFIC PICKLING.—This is a French sort. A very strong seeder but distinct and valuable. The fruit is very long, slender, cylindrical, densely covered with fine prickles and deep rich green in color. The flesh is very crisp and tender, making it one of the best for slicing as well as for pickles.

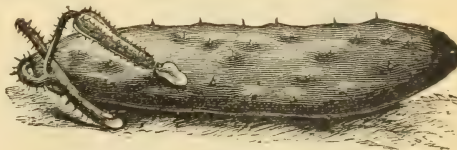
EARLY WHITE SPINE.—One of the best sorts for table use. Vines vigorous, fruiting early and abundantly; fruit uniformly straight and handsome, light green with a few



EARLY WHITE SPINE.

white spines; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. In this country, this variety is used more, perhaps, than any other for forcing under glass.

ARLINGTON.—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of a very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN.

BISMARCK.—A cross between the Long Green and White Spine, having the dark slender pickle of the former and the color of the latter when full size. Fruit long, cylindrical, very constant in form and color; flesh crisp and tender and excellent either for pickles or slicing. Those who want a cucumber longer than White Spine, but with its other characteristics, will find in this variety all they desire. It is also one of the best on the list for slicing.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes one of the best of pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweet pickles.

GHERKIN, FOR PICKLING.—A very small, oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickling; is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks.

EGG PLANT.

French, *Aubergine*. German, *Eierpflanze*.

The Egg Plant, when well grown and properly cooked, is a delicious vegetable, and it should find a place in every garden.

CULTURE.—The seed germinates slowly, and should be started in strong heat, for in this, as in all sub-tropical plants, it is of importance to secure a rapid and continuous growth from the first, the plants never recovering from a check received when young. When the plants have formed two rough leaves, transplant to three or four inches apart. Keep the bed closed and very warm, shading from the direct rays of the sun and giving abundance of water until the ground is warm and all danger, not only from frost, but from cold nights, is past; then harden off the plants by gradual exposure to the sun and air, and decrease the supply of water, then carefully transplant into the open ground, setting the

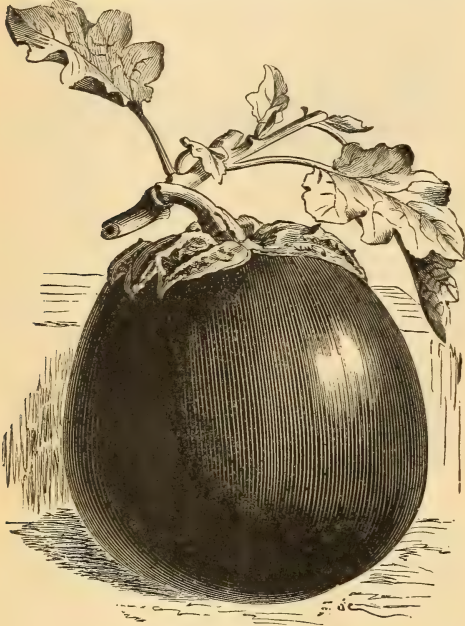
plants two and a-half feet apart. If needed, shade the young plants and protect them from the potato bug, which is very fond of them, and will often destroy them. Some seasons Egg Plants will fail to set fruit, or will not begin bearing until too late to mature, no matter how faithfully they may have been cared for. This is especially liable to happen if the summer is cool and rather moist. We know of no remedy for this. Pinching off the ends of the branches after the plants begin to bloom, and not letting more than two or three fruits set will often effect something, and is a good practice any year.

EARLY LONG PURPLE.—This is one of the earliest and most productive varieties; fruit long, dark, rich purple, and of fine quality.

BLACK PEKIN.—Nearly as early as the last, and nearly as large as the later sorts. Very prolific and desirable for market gardeners' use. Fruit nearly round; skin smooth, black and glossy; flesh white, fine grained and delicate.

LARGE NEW YORK PURPLE.—Large, round or oval, of excellent quality; later than the preceding and highly esteemed in the New York market.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE. (SPINELESS).—This variety has almost superseded all others both for market and private use, owing to the large size and high quality of its fruit and its extreme productiveness.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (SPINELESS).

Plants large, spreading; foliage light green; fruit very large, oval, or short pear shaped; color dark purple, with an occasional splash of green around the stem. Plants ripen usually two to six large fruits. Bear in mind that our stock is *spineless*, which is a great advantage in handling.

ENDIVE.

French, *Chicoree*. German, *Endivien*.

CULTURE.—Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed during June or July, in drills fourteen inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering every few days a succession may be kept up.

SMALL GREEN CURLED.—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender.

LARGE GREEN CURLED.—A larger growing variety which seems to do particularly well in this country; growing well blanched centers without the tendency to rot, which many kinds show in bad weather. Outer leaves, bright, deep green, blanching easily to clear white.

HOSS CURLED.—A variety growing considerably denser and having the leaves much finer cut than the Green Curled; in fact, the whole plant is more compact. When well blanched it makes a very attractive appearance.

EVER WHITE CURLED.—By far the most beautiful variety. Plant moderately dense with divided leaves, which are coarser and less tender than those of the Green Curled; but even the outer leaves are very light colored, frequently white, so that the plant is very attractive and always brings the highest price on the market.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.—Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head which is preferred for stews and soups; but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely and make an excellent salad for the table.

GARLIC.

French, *Ail*. German, *Knoblauch*.

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for *garlic seed*, but we can only supply bulbs.



GARLIC.

CULTURE.—Prepare the ground the same as for onions, and plant the bulbs in drills eight inches apart, and four inches apart in the rows and cover two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs and dry in the shade, and lay them up in a dry loft, as you would onions.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish produces no seed but is grown from pieces of the roots.

CULTURE.—Mark off rows two and one-half feet apart in rich, moist, well prepared ground and set the pieces of roots eighteen inches apart in the rows, two to three inches below the surface, the small end down. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.



HORSE RADISH.

KALE.

French, *Chou Verts*. German, *Blaetter Kohl*.

Borecole, Kale, or German Greens, are general terms applied to those classes of cabbage which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy and are improved rather than injured by the frost.

CULTURE.—As far north as New York they may be sown in September and treated like Spinage, although in the South they will live and grow throughout the winter without protection, or they may be planted and treated like winter cabbage, and will continue growing till very late. If cut when frozen, thaw out in cold water before boiling. The young shoots which start up in the spring from the old stumps are very tender and make excellent greens.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About two feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection.

HALF DWARF MOSS CURLED.—An intermediate form which seems to possess all the merits of both the tall and dwarf sorts. It forms a medium sized head of nicely curled leaves, which are kept well off the ground, but at the same time so compact as not to suffer from frost.

GERMAN DWARF PURPLE.—A dwarf, compact plant composed of a mass of large, finely frilled leaves of a deep purple color. Tender and of excellent quality; so handsome that it is frequently grown for ornament.



EXTRA CURLED GERMAN DWARF GREEN.

EXTRA CURLED GERMAN DWARF GREEN.—Plant dwarf, compact. Leaves numerous, long, of deep, bright green color, and a mass of frilling, so that often they are as thick as wide, and are of the best quality.

GERMAN DWARF GREEN, OR GERMAN GREENS.—A variety having large, moderately frilled leaves covered with a dense bloom. It is popular in the South, where it grows all winter without protection and is also planted largely in the vicinity of New York, where it is known as "Sprouts," or "Siberian Kale."

KOHL RABI.

French, *Chou-rave*. German, *Kohl-Rabi*.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of both. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem. When used for the table this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

CULTURE.—Sow in light, rich soil, as early as possible, in drills sixteen inches apart, and when well established, thin to six inches apart in the row. One or two plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; but plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table.



EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Nearly identical with the last, except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple.

LARGE GREEN.—Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous.

LEEK.

French, *Poireau*. German, *Lauch*.

Belongs to the onion family and by some preferred to the onion. Sow the seed and care for the young plants same as for onions. When the young plants are about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot

apart and four or five inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

LONDON FLAG.—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other. It is hardy and of good quality.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG.—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag.

LARGE ROUEN.—Distinctly shorter, much broader leaves which are so covered with grey bloom as to seem much lighter colored than the preceding; very hardy and strong growing, forming a short but very large stem, of fine quality.

LETTUCE.

French, *Laitue*. German, *Lattich-Salat*.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet few people know how inviting and appetizing it is when brought to the table fresh and unwilted, a condition in which it is rarely, if ever, found in our markets, and which can only be secured by growing the plants in one's own garden. So we earnestly urge all of our readers who can possibly do so, to grow their own lettuce.

CULTURE.—Lettuce should grow rapidly, and to attain this end it should be sown in a rich, thoroughly prepared soil. For early crop sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary, to prevent crowding. Keep at a moderate heat, and give all the air and light possible. For early out door culture start plants in the fall, protecting them as needed with frames or coarse cotton, or start under glass from January till March and harden off before setting in the open ground, which should be done as soon as the ground and weather will permit. For general crop sow out doors as early in spring as the ground can be worked, in drills eighteen inches apart and thin the young plants to four inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground. Sow at intervals of from two to three weeks throughout the summer for a continuous crop. In this as in every other garden crop, thorough cultivation is essential.

We make a careful trial of the various varieties of lettuce, both old and new, each season, and feel sure that our list embraces all the kinds that are necessary to give a constant supply of the best quality.

GRAND RAPIDS (SEED BLACK).—As a distinctively forcing lettuce this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the



GRAND RAPIDS.

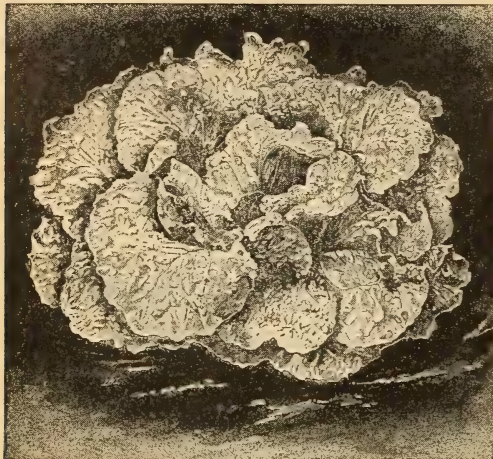
list. Leaves medium size, of light, yellowish-green color, much crimped and frilled, thin but of very upright growth; forms a fair size but loose cluster of leaves which cannot be properly called a head, crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth; very little liable to rot; will stand, without spoiling, a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. It will stand shipping a longer distance than any other variety of this class and still be in good, marketable condition.

TILTON'S WHITE STAR (SEED WHITE).—A new and distinct sort of great merit. Of the Black Seeded Simpson type, but grows larger and more rapidly; has a broader, thicker, darker colored, less frilled at the edge leaf; forms a larger, more distinct and more solid central cluster of leaves, making almost a head; blanches perfectly and is of excellent quality. The plants remain long in condition for use before running to seed, and owing to the thick leaf keep long after



LONDON FLAG.

cutting without wilting. Repeated trials, both for forcing and early planting out doors convince us that this is a decided improvement over other varieties of this class for either purpose.



TILTON'S WHITE STAR.

DENVER MARKET (SEED WHITE).—A variety of the same general character of growth as the last two, this being noticeable for its savoyed and crimped leaf. It grows a larger plant and head and is very tender and sweet.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.—For those who like a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a solid head, this is one of the best varieties either for forcing or early sowing out doors. Plant large, forming a large loose head; light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, the inner ones nicely blanched, and even the large outside leaves are tender and of good quality. By far the most popular variety in Detroit markets, and one of the best for general market garden use, as it is attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED (SEED WHITE).—Similar to the last, but the plant is a little smaller and decidedly darker in color, and the leaves are more frilled and blistered. Popular in New York markets.

EARLY TENNIS BALL (SEED BLACK).—A first-class head lettuce, and one of the best for forcing under glass or early planting out doors. Plants medium size, having thick dark green leaves, and when well grown forming compact solid heads, which blanch easily and are crisp and tender. Should not be planted in the hot weather of summer, as it then runs up to seed quickly. This is also known as *Stone Tennis Ball*, on account of its exceedingly solid head.

SILVER BALL (SEED WHITE).—A remarkable variety in that it is an excellent sort for forcing and out door culture. The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights and the good sized head is of excellent quality.

HUBBARD'S MARKET (SEED WHITE).—After the style of Tennis Ball, but grows larger and is later to mature, and the head is a little more open. Popular in some eastern markets.

BIG BOSTON (SEED WHITE).—Very similar to the Silver Ball, but the plant is larger, more hardy and vigorous. Is very popular with many gardeners who want a large headed forcing sort.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA (SEED WHITE).—An early erect growing, loose heading variety, which may be used very young; when young it is exceedingly sweet and well flavored. Color light green; leaves much frilled and savoyed.

FERRY'S EARLY PRIZE HEAD (SEED WHITE).—The enormous demand for this old favorite proves conclusively that it has no superior where a thin, tender, crisp and sweet lettuce is wanted for the home garden or local market. Being so thin leaved and tender it of course wilts very quickly after cutting and so is not adapted to growing for distant markets, but must be delivered, soon after cutting, directly to the consumer. Plant large, deep green, so washed with red as often to appear more red than green; forming a head of a dense mass of leaves rather than one like a cabbage, and very slow to run to seed; leaves large, nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered. They are exceeding crisp, tender and good flavored, and do not become bitter as early as other varieties.

HANSON (SEED WHITE).—So well known as to hardly need any description. Plant large, forming a large, flat head, resembling that of a cabbage, and so slow to run to seed that it

often fails to form any seed stalk. Outer leaves bright green, with prominent, light colored veins, inner leaves white and usually curved and twisted at the base, very tender and sweet. We have seen heads of this variety as large as Early York Cabbage and about as solid, though of course much flatter. It is the standard out door head lettuce.

FRANKFORT HEAD, OR SALAMANDER (SEED BLACK). The best light colored, smooth, thick leaved head lettuce. Plant light, bright green, with many broad, smooth leaves, nearly all of which are gathered into a dense, round head, which is slow to run to seed. Leaves very thick, the inner ones blanched to a light yellow, tender and of a rich flavor.

BUTTERCUP (SEED WHITE).—Plants medium size, with numerous round, smooth leaves, which are of a beautiful yellow color, and very sweet and tender. They form medium size fairly solid heads, which, when prepared for the table, are exceedingly attractive in appearance.

PHILADELPHIA BUTTER, OR EARLY WHITEHEAD (SEED WHITE).—Many prefer a thick leaved, smooth lettuce, and to meet this demand we present this sort. Plant dark green, with many nearly round, thick leaves formed into a very solid, round head, which stands a long time without running to seed. Leaves very thick, folded or puckered at the base, the inner ones blanched to a rich yellow color, and exceedingly rich and nutty in flavor.

DEACON (SEED WHITE).—While this does not make as large a head as some others, the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium size, with very few outer leaves; leaves light green, very thick. This is certainly one of the best varieties for summer use.

LARGE DRUMHEAD, OR VICTORIA CABBAGE (SEED WHITE).—The largest of the heading lettuces. Plant very large, forming an immense, loose head, bright green without, and light green or white within. Leaves very large, strongly veined, coarse, but the inner ones are very crisp and tender.

BROWN DUTCH (SEED BROWN).—An old sort, noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green, tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head, which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanchd, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality.

The Cos lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose sugar loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. They are justly celebrated throughout Europe on account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, and are becoming more and more popular in this country as they become better known.



COS, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING.

COS, EARLY WHITE SELF-FOLDING (SEED WHITE).—A new and distinct Cos lettuce which does not need tying up. The leaves are yellowish-white in color, long, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage. This is a truly self-blanching lettuce; is very crisp and tender, and of superior flavor. Sold also as *Trianon*.

MARTYNIA.

A strong growing, hardy, annual plant, with curious shaped seed pods, which, when young and tender, are highly prized for pickling. The pods are produced in great abundance, and should be gathered when about half grown; after the hardening of the flesh they are worthless.

CULTURE.—Sow after settled warm weather in rows three feet apart and thin the plants to two feet in the row.

PROBOSCIDEA.—The common variety. Sow in rich, warm soil after corn is well up, in drills three feet apart, and thin the plants out to two feet in the row.

MELON, MUSK.

French, *Melon*. German, *Zucker-Melone*.

The Musk Melon is too universally popular to need any special description.

CULTURE.—Cultivate as recommended for cucumbers, except that the hills should be six feet apart. *Rich earth* for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted. If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by pinching off the ends of the shoots when about three feet long. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produce fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

JENNY LIND.—An extra early green fleshed melon, and one of the sweetest in cultivation. Fruits globular or flat globe shaped, ribbed and covered with a shallow netting; medium size to small. One of the best melons for hotel and restaurant use on account of its convenient size.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON.—A small round melon, valuable on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. The skin is green, becoming yellowish at maturity. The flesh light green, sweet and of fair quality.

SMALL GREEN NUTMEG.—Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over ripe, and nearly covered with broad shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size so much sought after at present by hotels and restaurants. Our stock is carefully grown and selected, and will be found first class in every particular.

NETTED GEM.—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick green; very sweet and high flavored.

SILVER NETTED CANTELOUPE.—This variety is one of the most distinct and uniform on the list. We think it the most handsome of the green fleshed melons. Fruit slightly oval, nearly round, without ribs. Color light green, but becoming covered at maturity with dense silver gray netting. Flesh green, firm, sweet and uniformly high flavored.

EARLY WHITE JAPAN.—An old variety, but of very fine quality. Fruit oval, white, with green flesh. One of the best for the home garden. Very early.

BALTIMORE, OR ACME.—Fruit medium size, oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, covered when ripe with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet. We think this one of the most *uniformly* good melons we have on our list.

IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.—Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, and of the highest flavor.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Fruit very large, flattened globe shape, ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but of the finest flavor. We have taken great pains to have our stock of this true to the "Turk's Cap" type, and after careful comparison with that of other growers do not hesitate to pronounce it the best in the country.

MONTREAL.—Our stock of this variety, unlike most offered, is of distinct and uniform type. Fruit of the largest size, often measuring twelve to fourteen inches in diameter; spherical, or slightly oval in shape, with regular, shallow ribs, and sparsely covered with netting; flesh firm, light green, sweet and of excellent flavor.

PINE APPLE.—Vines very productive and hardy. Fruit oval, medium size, slight ribs and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft, delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all the green fleshed melons for home use.

BAY VIEW.—Fruit long and of the largest size, often weighing fifteen to seventeen pounds under high culture, deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick and of fine flavor. A favorite in some markets.

CASABA, OR GREEN PERSIAN.—One of the largest and best musk melons in cultivation. Fruit long, oval, a little pointed at each end; flesh green, very sweet.

RED OR YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

EMERALD GEM.—The standard of excellence among the salmon fleshed varieties. Fruit small to medium size, globular, or slightly flattened at the ends, only slightly netted and



JENNY LIND.



EMERALD GEM.

ribbed. Skin deep green while young, becoming tinged with yellow as the fruit matures; flesh deep salmon-yellow, very thick, ripens close to the rind and is unsurpassed in flavor. This variety has steadily grown in popular favor and is to-day, in many large markets, leading all other kinds.

SURPRISE.—Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color. Quality *the very best*.

OSAGE, OR IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM.—This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind, and is thicker than any other sort. Very sweet and good flavored. A favorite variety in some markets.

LONG YELLOW.—A large variety; long, oval, deeply ribbed; flesh thick; light salmon colored, and of a peculiar musky flavor. This variety is used in its green state for mangoes.



HACKENSACK.



OSAGE.

MELON, WATER.

French, *Melon d'eau*. German, *Wasser-Melone*.

CULTURE.—The essential thing is to get a good, strong vine early in the season, which may be secured by forming a large well drained hill of rich earth, avoiding the use of manure in such a way as to cause the plant to dry out under the hot sun. On this hill plant the seed as soon as the ground is warm and dry, and carefully protect the young plants from insects, and hasten their growth by the use of liquid manure.

PHINNEY'S EARLY.—A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium size, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, *very sweet*, tender and crisp.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S PEERLESS.—The best melon for private gardens and for market gardeners who deliver direct to consumers, but is also grown extensively in some sections for shipping in car-load lots distances of two and three hundred miles. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit medium size, oval, finely mottled; rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, crisp, tender and of the highest flavor. Our stock of this variety is most carefully selected.

DARK ICING.—Fruit large, nearly round, dark green, very indistinctly mottled with lighter shade. Flesh very rich, bright red. The juice, which is very abundant, is of rich, deep color and flows so freely as to be available as a drink. All of our stocks of Icing Melon are pure and perfectly distinct, showing very uniformly the characteristics of each sort as described.

ROUND LIGHT ICING.—Fruit medium size, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all melons.

LONG LIGHT ICING.—A variety established by selection until it is uniformly long, oval in shape and nearly twice as heavy as the Round Icing. In other respects it is much like that sort and fully equal to it in quality. Repeated trials have shown that many so-called new sorts resemble the Round and Long Icing, but are inferior to our stocks.

BOSS.—Vines small but vigorous, with small, finely divided leaves. Fruit above medium size, long, with rounded ends, very dark green skin, and exceedingly bright red flesh which extends to within one-half inch of the surface, and is very sweet. Seed small, dark brown. It is an excellent sort for home use, but the rind is too thin for a good shipper.

BLACK SPANISH.—Vines small, so that they may be planted closer than most sorts. Fruit round, very dark green, with scarlet flesh and black seeds. It is not so large as some of the other sorts, but very sweet and of fine flavor.

DIXIE.—This new and desirable variety, of Southern origin, is a cross between Kolb's Gem and Mountain Sweet, having the tough rind and

long keeping qualities of the former combined with the great productiveness and high flavor of the latter. We think it is destined to become a leading market sort. Vines vigorous, large growing and hardy; fruit medium size to very large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green striped with a lighter shade, making it very attractive; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind, is of the best quality and free from the hard coarse center, which is so objectionable a feature of many shipping melons. We hope all our customers will give this very desirable sort a trial, as we feel sure they will be greatly pleased with it.

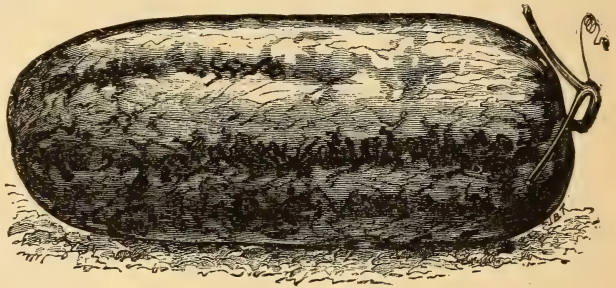
GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—One of the largest varieties, and stands shipment long distances. Fruit cylindrical, square at the ends, smooth, distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet.

CUBAN QUEEN.—Fruit medium size to large, globular or oval; skin striped light and dark green in sharp contrast; rind medium thick, but stands shipment well. Flesh bright red, solid, very crisp and sugary.

KOLB'S GEM.—The most profitable variety to grow for shipping long distances, and is probably used more than all others for this purpose. Vines of medium size, but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Leaves of medium size, deeply cut with a peculiar, frilled edge. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and light green. Outer rind or shell exceedingly hard and firm, resembling that of a winter squash. Flesh bright red, extending to within half an inch of the rind; always solid, very firm, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Seeds dark gray.

MOUNTAIN SWEET.—A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center, very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

MOUNTAIN SPROUT.—A large, long, striped variety, with bright, scarlet flesh and drab colored seeds; it differs



GYPSY, OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.



DIXIE.

from the Mountain Sweet in color and shape, is rather late, and will keep longer in the fall.

ORANGE.—An oval melon, skin green; flesh scarlet, of good quality, and is peculiar, in that the flesh may be easily separated from the rind like an orange.

ICE CREAM.—Medium size, with scarlet flesh, and very sweet; a good variety for main crop.

CITRON.—Grows uniformly round and smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. It should be borne in mind that this variety is not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc.

MUSHROOM.

Agaricus campestris.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus, of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of a pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead, a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is preserved in horse manure, being pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.

CULTURE. Mushrooms can be grown in a cellar, in sheds, or in hot-beds in open air, on shelves, or out-of-the-way places. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required, eight inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed very solidly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn

six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of light soil, and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with lukewarm water.

MUSTARD.

French, *Moutard*. German, *Senf*.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

CULTURE.—Should be the same as that of Cress.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—This mustard is very highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall, and the plants used very early in the spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches.



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

WHITE ENGLISH.—The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.

NASTURTIUM.

French, *Capucine*. German, *Kapuziner Kress*.

CULTURE.—Sow after the ground is warm, in drills one inch deep, by the side of a fence, trellis work, or some other support, to climb upon. They will thrive in good ground in almost any situation, but are more productive in a light soil.

TALL MIXED.—Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many.

For other varieties see *Flower Seeds*.

OKRA.

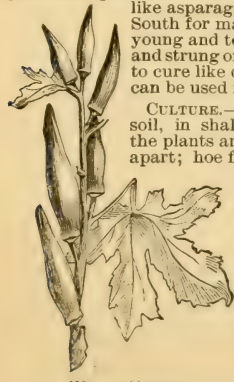
French, *Gombo*. German, *Ocher*.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections and strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition they can be used for soup at any time.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills two feet apart. After the plants are up, thin them out to nine inches apart; hoe frequently and draw a little earth to the stems as they continue to grow. Gather the pods when quite green, and about an inch and a half long.

WHITE VELVET.—This variety is a great improvement on the old White or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth, tender pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full size.

DWARF WHITE.—The longest podded variety. Two feet high, very productive; mature pods a foot long, very thick and fleshy.



WHITE VELVET.

pods a foot long, very thick and fleshy.

ONION.

French, *Ognon*. German, *Zweibel*.

The onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley.

HOW TO RAISE ONIONS.

This is a question we are asked many times every year, and which we will try to answer from our experience in raising many thousands of bushels.

Soil.—A good crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, unless it be a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or certain varieties of muck or swamp lands, on which they invariably grow necky and cannot be made to ripen down well, while other muck soils give immense crops of the finest quality. The difference is largely due to the drainage. Muck land must be sweet and well drained, in order to raise good onions; ordinary swamp land will not do, and even in the best of muck, the first crop is apt to be soft and necky. We prefer a rich, sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean of weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft.

Manure.—There is no crop where a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this. Even on the deep, black muck onion lands of the Western Reserve, manure is essential to a good crop, and not only is the quantity but the quality of the manure used of the greatest importance. If it is too rank it is quite sure to make soft onions, with many scallions. It should be well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. Of the commercial manures, we prefer fine ground bone to any other, but large crops are raised by the use of superphosphates.

Preparation.—Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly, at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in, and then the ground ploughed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow, in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the winter. Cultivate or thoroughly drag the soil with a heavy harrow as early in the spring as it can be worked, and then, in the opposite direction, with a light one, after which the entire surface should be raked with steel hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight: to secure this, stretch a line along one side, fourteen feet from the edge, and make a distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing fourteen inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure fifteen feet two inches from the last row, stretch the line again, and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed.—This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted (testing it by running it over a barn floor), to sow the desired quantity of seed and about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick. Four or five pounds is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. We use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation.—Give the onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen the length of the row. The blade of the hoe we use for this purpose is eight inches long and one and one-half broad, with a long, crooked shank, set in a handle five feet long. This hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving it out of its place. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be continued. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride of the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last; and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering.—As soon as the tops die and fall the crop should be gathered by pulling four rows and laying them in a single one, the tops all one way, and then returning on the next four, forming a similar row, but with the tops in the opposite direction; laying the tops in this way greatly facilitates the "topping." If the weather is fine they will need no attention

while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and throw each pair of rows together, forming windrows about nine feet apart. After a few days more of bright weather they will be fit to store.

For Pickles or Sets.—Use good ground, prepared as above and sow the seed very thick in broad drills forty to sixty pounds per acre.

How to Keep Onions Through Winter.—The essentials for the preservation of onions are dryness, thorough ventilation, coolness, and

Thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality is sown. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of seed of the same variety, but from different growers, may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions, that the good seed would have been the cheaper at ten times the cost of the inferior.

Our thorough equipment with long experience in growing onion seed of the very best quality enables us to say without hesitation that our stock is equal, if not superior, to any.



MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE.

freedom from frost, or if frozen they must not be permitted to thaw and freeze again.

One of the most popular methods of keeping onions is to spread straw to the depth of eighteen inches upon the barn floor, scaffold or garret; upon this spread the onions six to ten inches deep, and cover with two feet of straw. If in good condition and sufficient depth of covering is used, they will keep in fine condition till May.

A cool, dry cellar of some out-building, barn, or carriage-house, will be found excellent for keeping onions, if it has windows for ventilation. The cellar of a dwelling house is usually too warm. They should be spread on scaffolds, about six inches deep, with room enough between the boards for the air to circulate. On approach of cold weather, close the doors and windows, and keep the temperature just above the freezing point. With proper care they can be kept from freezing, and will come out nice and sound in the spring.

EXTRA EARLY RED.—A medium size flat variety; an abundant producer, and very uniform in shape and size; moderately strong flavored, and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield; very desirable for early market use.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin deep purplish-red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish-white; moderately fine grained, and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. It is more inclined to form large necks if planted on unsuitable soil, than the Danvers, but is the best variety on poor or dry soils.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—For some years the onions from Southport have commanded an extra price in the New York markets, because of their beautiful shape and color. The variety is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color, and of superior quality.

LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG, OR YELLOW DUTCH.—One of the oldest sorts. Flat, flesh white, fine grained, mild and well flavored.

MICHIGAN YELLOW GLOBE.—The largest crops of onions are always produced on rich, black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe shaped onion gives the largest return, and to meet the demands of the professional onion growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; of a rich orange-yellow color, enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured.

YELLOW DANVERS.—A fine productive variety of medium size, globular; skin yellowish-brown; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The yield per acre from seed is very often six hundred bushels. Many seedsmen catalogue it as Yellow Globe Danvers to distinguish it from the old stock. We have improved the original shape of this variety, but a true Danvers onion can never be as full or globe shaped as the White Globe, for it would be sure to lose some of the good qualities of the Danvers if changed in form to that extent.

WHITE PORTUGAL, OR AMERICAN SILVERSKIN.—A large, flat onion of mild flavor; fine for early winter use, and much esteemed for pickling. It is the best keeper of the white varieties.

WHITE SILVERSKIN.—The bulbs are comparatively small and very white. Grow rapidly when young. Very valuable for bunching.

ROUND WHITE SILVERSKIN.—This is uniformly early, small, round and handsome, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. They are also very compact and hard, but at the same time crisp and brittle, making them the best pickling onion.

WHITE GLOBE.—Yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniformly globe shaped bulbs. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and of mild flavor. Sometimes called Southport White Globe.

EL PASO, OR LARGE MEXICAN.—Grows in Mexico to a diameter of six inches, and to a weight of two or three pounds, and used in that region in preference to any other sort. Color variable from white to light red; flesh white,



No. 1, Extra Early Red; No. 2, Large Red Wethersfield; No. 3, Yellow Danvers; No. 4, White Portugal; No. 5, White Silverskin; No. 6, White Globe.

rather coarse grained, but of very mild flavor. Resembles a Mammoth White Portugal.

FOREIGN ONIONS.

The following varieties have been tested in this country, and have given perfect satisfaction. The flavor of the Italian varieties is mild, and they are every way well adapted to culinary purposes.

GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.—A large, beautiful, pure white, flat onion of mild and excellent flavor. Will pro-

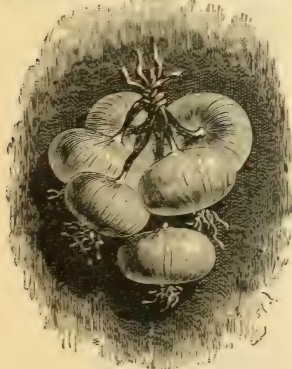


GIANT WHITE ITALIAN TRIPOLI.

duce a somewhat larger onion from seed than our White Portugal; but to attain their full size the plants should be started very early in a hot-bed and set out in rich soil.

QUEEN.—A silver skinned variety, of quick growth and remarkable keeping qualities. If sown in early spring it will produce onions one to two inches in diameter early in summer, and if sown in July, will, with favorable weather, be ready to pull late in autumn, and be sound and fit for use until the following summer. Particularly valuable for pickles. If sown thickly, they will mature perfect, hard onions from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

EARLY NEAPOLITAN MARZAJOLA.—A beautiful, flat, white skinned variety, one of the *earliest of all*, and a good keeper. It can be sown in February or March, and will mature a crop very early in the season; or if sown in July, the crop will mature the same season. In the South the seed can be sown in the autumn, and large onions produced in March. Known also as Early May.



QUEEN.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING.—An enormously large, flat onion, resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and early winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored.

GIANT ROCCA.—An immense onion. Globular in form; skin light brown; flesh mild and tender. It will produce a large onion from seed the first season, but to attain the largest growth, very small bulbs or sets should be set out the second spring, when they will continue increasing in size, instead of producing seed, as is the case with American onions.

BULBS.

TOP SETS, OR BUTTONS.—These produce on the top of the stalk instead of seed, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, which, if planted, will produce a large onion, maturing earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion.

RED BOTTOM SETS.—Produced by sowing seed very thickly in the spring and not thinning out. They mature under this method when about half an inch in diameter: and are used precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring, instead of sowing seed.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.—Identical with the preceding, except in color, and used in the same manner.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.—The seed of the White Silver-skin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

The preceding four varieties are recommended for a small early crop for family use and early home market, but *not for a main crop*; the increase of marketable onions over the seed being too small. *Of all the various modes of propagation, sowing the seed for a main crop deserves the first rank. Its cheapness compared with other modes, the facility with which seed is sown, and the superior bulbs which it produces, recommend it to general use.*

PARSLEY.

French. *Persil.* German. *Petersilie.*

Very useful for flavoring soups, stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

CULTURE.—It requires rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating, and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills one foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to one foot in the row. When the leaves become old and dull they may be cut off and the plant will start a new growth which will be brighter and better curled. The fern leaved and moss curled varieties make beautiful border plants.



FINE TRIPLE CURLED.

PLAIN.—Leaves plain or flat and very dark colored. It is often preferred on this account and because of its hardness.

CARTER'S FERN LEAVED.—The leaves are finely cut and give the plants a feathery, fern-like appearance. Makes a handsome border plant.

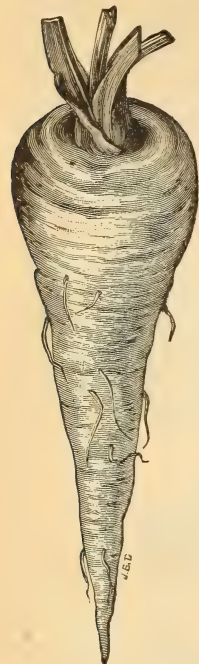


TURNIP ROOTED, OR HAMBURG.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A compact growing, finely cut and much curled variety, of a bright green color. Owing to its fine color and density of foliage it is much sought after.

FINE TRIPLE CURLED, OR MYATT'S GARNISHING.—A fine free growing but not large variety. The plants bear a great number of leaves, which are so abundant and so finely curled that they resemble a bunch of moss. The leaves are

bright pale green, and exceedingly handsome. Greatly prized for garnishing and table decoration. One of the best for market or private gardens.



TURNIP ROOTED, OR HAMBURG.—The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety, which is extensively grown and used for flavoring soups, etc.

PARSNIP.

French, *Panais*.

German, *Pastinake*.

The value of the parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

CULTURE.—They do best on a deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich, but fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two feet to two and one-half feet apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants four to the foot.

LONG WHITE DUTCH, OR SUGAR.—Roots very long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and of most excellent flavor. Very hardy, and will keep through winter without protection.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY.—Roots comparatively short,

HOLLOW CROWN, OR GUERNSEY.

ending somewhat abruptly with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has a very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root.

PEAS.

French, *Pois*. German, *Erbsen*.

CULTURE.—For early peas the soil should be light, warm and sheltered, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Sow as early as possible a few of the earliest varieties on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in ripening. The first sowing will mature earlier if covered only one inch deep, but the varieties do better if planted in trenches three to six inches deep, covered with one or two inches of soil until the plants are above the surface, then filling the trenches. This will secure deep rooting, preventing mildew and prolonging the season. If the peas are covered to the full depth at first, or if water is allowed to stand in the trenches they will not make a good stand of healthy plants.

The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, new pods will not only cease to form, but those partly advanced stop growing.

WRINKLED PEAS remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and sweeter than the smooth sorts, as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST.—Comparison of this stock year by year with that offered by other dealers places us in position to say that it is the first in earliness, the best in evenness of vine, and the uniformity with which the pods ripen. Indeed, they ripen so well together that a single picking, or at most two, will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing three to seven straight pods, having five to seven medium size, smooth peas of good quality. Dry pea medium size, smooth, yellowish-white. Market gardeners and others can make no mistake in using this for their entire first early crop.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S EXTRA EARLY.—For family use this is probably equal to the preceding, though it does not ripen as evenly. Peas large enough to eat are afforded as

early as from any variety, and the vines continue bearing for ten days or more, which, for family use, is a desirable quality. Dry peas medium size, smooth, white.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—A strain of extra early which is remarkably vigorous and productive if vine without loss of earliness or evenness of maturity.

EARLIEST OF ALL, OR ALASKA.—We think our stock of this variety is the very best first early pea in existence. Vines two to two and one-half feet high, unbranched, bearing four to seven long pods which are filled with medium size dark green peas of excellent flavor. Ripe peas, small, bluish green. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

KENTISH INVICTA.—Vines two to three feet in height, with straight, handsome, well filled pods. Peas superior in flavor to the white sorts; when ripe of a dull blue color.

EXTRA EARLY KENT.—This is a very old variety, growing about three feet high. Pods well filled with good size peas; productive, ripening nearly all at once. An early market variety; formerly very popular, but is now largely superseded by other sorts.

IMPROVED EARLY DANIEL O'ROURKE.—By careful selection we have secured a stock of this old and popular variety, which has all the good qualities it originally possessed. Dry peas smooth, white.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—We consider this variety one of the best of recent introduction. Some of the stock offered under this name is not genuine, but the stock we offer is from the



FERRY'S FIRST AND BEST.

originated and can be depended upon as being the true sort. Vines are a little larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder; also earlier and more prolific. Pods are always well filled with peas which in sweetness and quality have no equal.

AMERICAN WONDER.—A variety whose stout branching vines only grow about nine inches high, and are covered with long well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas nearly as early as First and Best. Dry pea, medium size, much wrinkled and flattened, pale green. We have taken particular pains in growing our stock, to be sure it is true and of the best quality.

PREMIUM GEM.—This variety grows a little larger than the American Wonder, the height usually being twelve to fifteen inches; is more branched, bears larger pods and more of them, while the green peas are of most excellent flavor; the dry peas are medium size, wrinkled, flattened, green. We think this to be, all things considered, the very best dwarf wrinkled pea for general market or family use. Almost as early as the American Wonder.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—A very desirable early, dwarf, green wrinkled variety, growing about fifteen inches high. When in a green state, it is very large, sweet, and of delicious flavor.

W. L. HURST.—This new English pea is considered by many the best of its season. Vine one foot high, with many stout stems and large leaves, bearing from 6 to 20 large curved, pointed, dark green pods filled with large finely flavored peas. Dry pea, wrinkled, light green. Particularly desirable for market gardeners on account of the quality of the peas, the remarkable hardiness and productiveness of the vine. The "Chelsea" is practically the same in all respects except the color of the ripe peas.

FERRY'S EXTRA EARLY TOM THUMB.—Established by many years' selection from the common Tom Thumb. Vines dwarf, about nine inches high. It can be planted in rows ten inches apart. Peas small, white, smooth, round and not of the very best quality.

BLUE PETER.—Sometimes called Blue Tom Thumb. An early blue pea of fine quality; as dwarf as the Tom Thumb and a great producer. An excellent pea in all respects, and one of the best of the dwarf varieties. Peas large, round, semi-wrinkled; dull blue in color.

LAXTON'S ALPHA.—The earliest tall growing wrinkled pea, and almost as early as American Wonder. Vines about three feet high, slender, mostly unbranched and bearing four to seven medium size, slightly curved pods, having four to eight green, wrinkled peas of medium size, and of the highest flavor. We recommend this variety as the best quality of any tall growing early pea; especially adapted to the home garden.

SECOND EARLY SORTS.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green wrinkled variety, about two and a-half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. Considered



EARLIEST OF ALL, OR ALASKA.



McLEAN'S ADVANCER.

by some the best of its season, which is directly after Premium Gem, and is of most excellent flavor. This pea is used very extensively by the market gardeners in the vicinity of New York, on account of its great productiveness, the fine appearance of its pods, and its fine flavor. It is very largely used among canners, as the skin will stand the cooking necessary without breaking. After careful comparison with other stocks we are convinced that ours is the best.

BLISS' EVERBEARING.—A variety maturing soon after the Gems, and continuing a long time in bearing. Vine stout, about eighteen inches high, bearing at the top six to ten broad pods. If these are removed as they mature, and the season and soil are favorable, the plant will throw out from the axil of each leaf, branches bearing pods which will mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. Peas wrinkled, large, cooking quickly and very tender, of superior flavor; on this account preferred by many to any other sort, although they are not quite as sweet as some.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—The vine of this variety is of medium height, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain five to seven medium sized dark green peas, which retain their color and sweetness well after canning. Dry peas wrinkled and sweet.

THE ADIRAL.—We are convinced of the great value of this variety for second early market or family use, and we earnestly urge all our customers to plant largely of it. Vines three to four feet high, but little branched, vigorous; foliage

resembles First and Best in size and color. Pods usually borne in pairs and in great abundance; length about two and one-half inches, thick, curved, bright green, carrying six to nine closely crowded peas of the very best quality and color. We know of no pea which remains palatable longer after it becomes large enough to use. Dry pea much wrinkled and flattened, medium size, cream color. This variety ripens with Telephone, and is admirably adapted to canners' use, owing to its great vigor, productiveness, fine color and quality of the green peas, and their suitable size when in best condition.



THE ADMIRAL.

TELEPHONE.—This pea has proved to be a valuable acquisition. Vines large, with large, coarse leaves. Pods very large, filled with immense peas, which are the largest of any, tender, sweet, and of excellent flavor. Notwithstanding the large amount of inferior and spurious stock which has been sold, no pea of recent introduction has gained more rapidly in popularity than this, thus showing that it has sterling merit which gardeners appreciate. The stock we offer is prolific and has been carefully selected.

TELEGRAPH.—Stronger growing and harder than Telephone, and has darker colored foliage. Pods fully as large, and darker green. Green peas less sweet; when dry they are large, almost smooth and dull green.

FRENCH CANNER.—An enormously productive variety and by far the best sort for the production of the very small dark green peas, known as French peas. This variety retains its bright color after canning. Vine tall, producing many short round pods, always filled with small dark green peas, which are tender and of delicate flavor when young, but become hard and tasteless when mature. Dry peas small, smooth, hard and nearly white.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—This is not a new variety, but is certainly one of the best of its season. Vines about four feet high, but little branched, having stout stems and coarse, light green foliage. Pods large, straight, thick and bladdery and, when fit to pick, very dark green, and borne in great profusion. Green peas large, dark green, when ripe large, much wrinkled, light green. It ripens with Telephone, is not a continuous bearer, but furnishes all its pods well together, and on this account is particularly well adapted to market gardeners' use.

LATE SORTS.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—Vines stout, about two feet high, bearing at the top a number of broad pods filled with large peas, which keep a long time in season, and never become as hard as most sorts. They are of fine quality and will be preferred to any other by those who like a rich, marrow-like pea.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas, and very produc-

tive. Height four or five feet; seed whitish-green and much shriveled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation and the best of its season either for the amateur or market gardener.

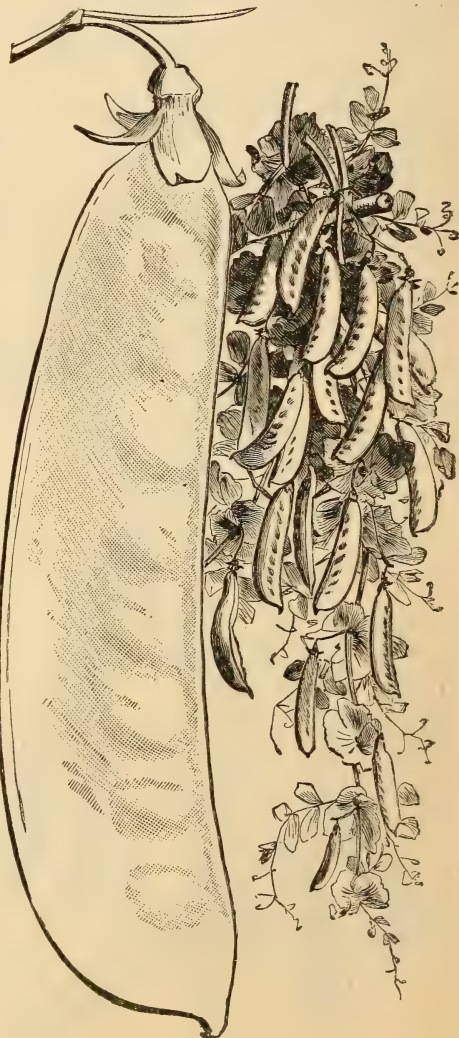
STRATAGEM.—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and having near the top a good number of large, long pods, well filled with large peas of good quality. The pods are the most showy of any of the varieties we offer.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs, a fair crop of very large, dark green pods well filled with large peas of good flavor. This has become popular on account of its handsome pods.

SHROPSHIRE HERO.—Many people think that this variety will ultimately take the place of the last two because of its superior hardiness of vine and purity of type. The vines are twenty to thirty inches high, very productive of large pods, which are more uniformly well filled and average fully as many peas to the pod as the last. The peas are of the largest size and of fine quality. We have tested the "Heroine," "Stanley," and a number of other new varieties of the Stratagem type and think this the best of them all.

LARGE BLUE IMPERIAL.—About three feet high, and very stocky. Pods large, long, pointed, rather flat, containing eight or nine peas that are large, blue and a little flattened. A good bearer, but requires to be planted early, or it will be apt to mildew.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Cultivated very extensively for the summer crop. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and



MELTING SUGAR.

well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to the new sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

LARGE BLACK EYED MARROWFAT.—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts.

EDIBLE PODDED VARIETIES.

These might appropriately be called "snap" peas, as the pods are edible, like snap beans. The pods are destitute of the tough, inner lining found in all other varieties of peas and are as highly prized by some as "snap" beans.

MELTING SUGAR.—This is a new variety of the edible podded class, bearing large, straight, extremely fine flavored pods in great abundance. Vines grow three to four feet high, are considerably branched and bear in great abundance. Should be used exclusively, as it is the best of this class.

FIELD SORTS.

Choice Blue, Common Blue, No. 1 White and Common White are, perhaps, the best varieties on the list for general cultivation. These varieties are used for field culture only. In their dry state they are used extensively for feeding stock, for making soups, and in the manufacture of coffee. It is highly essential to have them as free from bugs as possible, and for soups and coffee absolutely necessary. We keep constantly on hand a large stock of all these varieties, obtained from the North, where the bugs do not infest them. Our customers can rely on having the seed pure and free from bugs.

PEPPER.

French, *Piment*. German, *Pfeffer*.

CULTURE.—The same as for egg plant; the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them, but mature sooner and may be sown later, or even planted out of doors after warm weather has fairly set in. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure, hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will be found to increase the product wonderfully.

RED CHERRY.—Plant tall, bearing a profusion of bright red round fruit, which is very pungent when ripe. The plant is very handsome and an ornament to the garden.

RED CHILI.—Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot-bed.

YELLOW CHILI.—In all respects similar to the Red Chili excepting color, which is a bright, clear yellow.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent.



LARGE BELL. OR BULL NOSE.

LARGE SQUASH.—Fruit large, flat, tomato shaped, more or less ribbed; skin smooth and glossy; flesh mild, thick meated and pleasant to the taste, although possessing more pungency than the other large sorts; very productive and the best variety for pickling. One of the earliest and most certain to mature.

RUBY KING.—An improved American sort reaching the largest size, yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored; beautiful, sweet and mild flavored, and one of the best for stuffed pickles.

LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE.—A very large sort, of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for a mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts.

GOLDEN DAWN.—Plants quite dwarf, but very prolific. Fruit medium size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh.

SWEET MOUNTAIN.—Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruit very large, long, often eight inches or more in length, by two or three in diameter, very smooth, and handsome, being when green of a bright, deep green color, entirely free from any purple tinge, and when mature, of a rich red. Flesh very thick, sweet and mild flavored. Well suited to use as a stuffed pickle.

PUMPKIN.

French, *Potiron*. German, *Kuerbis*.

The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.

CULTURE.—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves.

NEW PIE.—Although introduced as Pie Squash we consider this a true pumpkin and a real acquisition. Fruit small, nearly round. Smooth yellow skin, covered with gray netting. Fruit very thick, sweet and fine flavored. Makes very delicious pies.

LARGE YELLOW.—Grows to a large size and is adapted for cooking purposes and feeding stock. It is irregular in shape and size; some being depressed and flattened at the ends, others round or elongated; of deep, rich yellow color; of fine grain and excellent flavor.

MAMMOTH.—The vine and fruit of this variety grow to mammoth proportions, yet it is not without merit in quality. The fruit often weighs from 90 to 150 pounds, with flesh four to six inches thick. A late sort requiring the whole season to mature.



LARGE YELLOW.

SWEET CHEESE, OR KENTUCKY FIELD.—By far the best variety for planting in the South. Large, oblong, mottled, light green and yellow, with very thick, sweet, tender, yellow flesh.

CUSHAW.—A great favorite in some sections because of its large size, frequently weighing as high as seventy pounds. In form resembling the Winter Crookneck Squash; color light cream, sometimes slightly striped with green; flesh salmon colored. Very productive.

RADISH.

French, *Radis*. German, *Rettig*.

Cultivated chiefly for its roots, though the young seed leaves may be used as salad and the green seed pods for pickles.

CULTURE.—For the home garden sow on rich sandy soil as early in the spring as it is fit to work. For forcing sow in hot beds having very rich sandy soil made perfectly level, scattering evenly over the whole surface from sixty to one hundred and fifty seeds to the square foot. Cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on and attend carefully to the watering and airing. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to thirty days after planting. Sow in drills twelve inches apart and thin to such a distance in the row as to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer

begins it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are much subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no effectual remedy for this pest. The best preventative measures with which we are familiar, are to avoid the use of rank manure and sowing on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous.

NON PLUS ULTRA, OR EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP, FORCING.—This has as small a top and is as early as any variety in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing. Roots fit for use may be had in three weeks or less from time of sowing. Roots small, globular, deep rich red color; flesh white, crisp and tender when young. May be planted very closely owing to its small tops.



NON PLUS ULTRA, OR EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP, FORCING.

DARK BLOOD RED TURNIP.—Top very small and compact. Roots spherical or thick turnip shaped; color very deep red but white flesh. It remains hard a little longer than most forcing sorts.

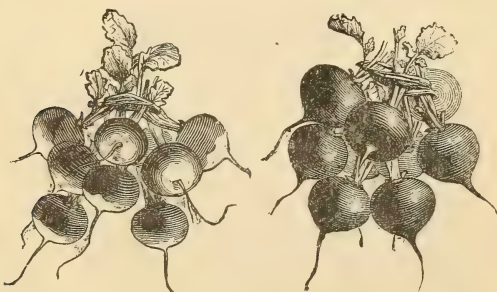
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED, FORCING.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use and is becoming very popular as a market variety. Fully as early as Non Plus Ultra; has as small a top and may be planted as closely; it is more attractive in appearance. Cannot fail to give satisfaction as a forcing radish. Sold also as Rosy Gem, Rapid Forcing, etc.



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED, FORCING.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—This variety makes roots fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but they are much larger when full size, and for this reason are very popular in some markets. Roots round or slightly olive shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. We recommend this especially to gardeners whose markets demand a large, round, forcing radish.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets, for early planting out doors. While it is not a distinctively forcing radish, it is but little later than the best of that class and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is not the primary object. Roots



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET.

slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. We recommend this as one of the best for early planting, either for home or market use

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color and crisp, tender flesh. Desirable for forcing or early out door planting.

EARLY ROUND DEEP SCARLET.—Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip, but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames.

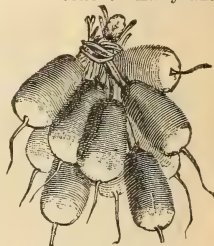
EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—A little flatter than the preceding, and pure white in color, with a very small top; flesh pure white, and semi-transparent. It is slightly later than the last, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy.

The above are especially developed and selected for forcing. They should be grown quickly and used when small and tender, as they become pithy and flavorless when overgrown. Most of them are at their best when less than an inch in diameter.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED, SHORT LEAF.—This differs from the Early Scarlet Olive in being deeper in color, terminating more abruptly at the tip, coming to maturity a little earlier, and in having fewer and shorter leaves, all of which qualities make it more desirable for forcing. We think it the best of the intermediate sorts for this purpose.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED.—In the form of an olive, terminating in a very slim tap root. Skin scarlet; neck small; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop.

EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED.—Differs from the Scarlet Olive shaped in color and in being a little longer. The roots when well grown, are clear white, crisp and mild flavored.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A medium size radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the tip, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, on account of its excellent qualities and its beautiful color.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP, IMPROVED.—This is a standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for out door culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is uniformly straight and smooth; is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; top small.



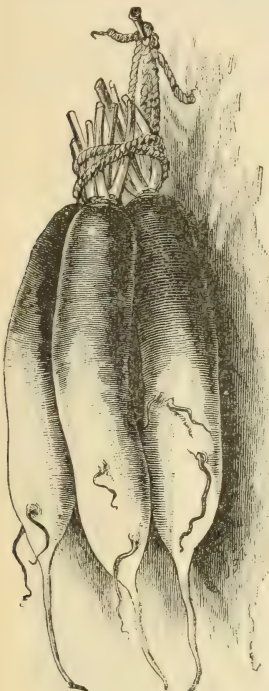
LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET, WHITE TIPPED.—The brightest and handsomest scarlet color we have seen in any radish. We think this variety is a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out doors; has a small top and no tendency to neckiness; it is mild flavored when grown out of doors; may be used for forcing or planting out doors; grows to the same size as Wood's Frame. Market gardeners should use this for early planting, as its color alone will make it sell.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—A sub-variety of the Early Long Scarlet, Short Top; is a little shorter and thicker and is better adapted for forcing. Color brilliant scarlet; flesh mild, brittle and of fine flavor.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP.—Very symmetrical and uniform; nearly round, with greyish white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white, and rather pungent. Quite popular with some growers.

IMPROVED CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD.—Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing out doors. The roots



IMPROVED CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD.

come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches, and so furnish good roots two or three times as long as any of the above. Roots scarlet-rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored.

LONG WHITE VIENNA.—Earlier than the last, with straight, smooth, white roots; flesh white, very tender, crisp and juicy.

LONG WHITE NAPLES.—An early variety. Skin white, flesh fine grained, crisp and of very good flavor.

LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.—One of the earliest of the summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome. Flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor.

LONG BLACK SUMMER.—In this new and distinct sort we have a true summer radish, which may be planted from March to July and treated in every way as any other, and if planted late is as good in every respect for winter use as the Long Black Spanish Winter. Top very

much smaller than that variety; roots a little shorter, more symmetrical and smoother skin; tapers more abruptly at the tip; color of skin much deeper black; flesh as white and firm, flavor about as pungent. The handsomest black radish and is worthy of thorough trial.

WHITE STRASBURG.—This grows to the largest size and is usable when quite small, thus covering a long season. The mature roots are four to five inches long and about two inches thick; very white; the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender. One of the best of the large summer sorts.



WHITE STRASBURG.

EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white

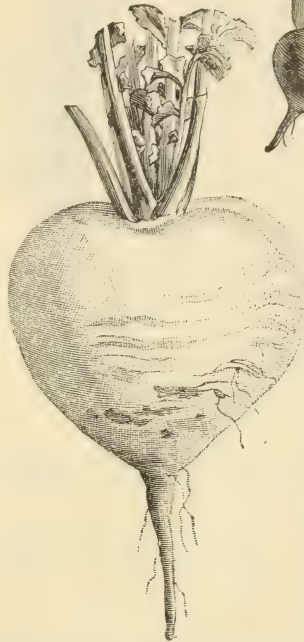
and crisp, and not becoming strong or pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.

GOLDEN GLOBE.—This variety is very popular in the South. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates.



GOLDEN GLOBE.

GRAY SUMMER TURNIP.—Round, turnip-shaped, though often irregular in form. The skin of the upper part is mottled with greenish-brown, wrinkled and often marked with transverse white lines. Flesh mild, of greenish-white color, and tolerably solid. Half early, and a good variety for summer use.



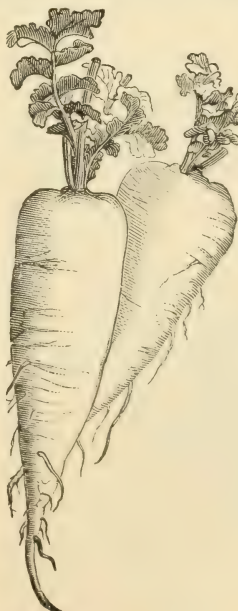
EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.

WINTER VARIETIES.

CULTURE.—Sow about the same time as winter turnips, on light, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; give frequent cultivation, and thin, two to six inches apart, according to size of the variety. For winter use, pull

before severe frost, and store in damp sand in cellar.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE CHINA, WINTER.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long,



LARGE WHITE SPANISH.



LONG BLACK SPANISH.

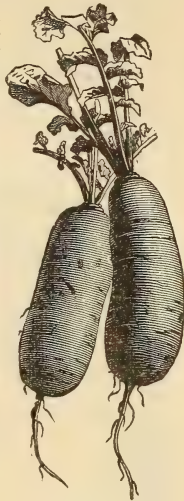
and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH, WINTER.—Roots long, top-shaped, or sometimes fusiform, retaining their diameter for two-thirds their length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, and about three inches in diameter. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish.

SCARLET CHINA, WINTER.—Roots cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm like the Black Spanish, but more pungent.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.—Roots round, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

LONG BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture.



SCARLET CHINA.

RAPE.

This plant is extensively grown in Europe and Canada for forage, especially for sheep, and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no plant better adapted where a quick, rank growth is desired.

CULTURE.—Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July, with a turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds seed per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds per acre. We handle only one variety of Rape for sowing, the *Dwarf Essex*, which is a biennial and is used in this country almost exclusively for pasture and green manure. Our stock can be relied on to be the true *Dwarf Essex*, and not the annual variety, which has been extensively distributed and proven to be not only worthless for pasture but by self-seeding, has in many cases become a pernicious weed.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

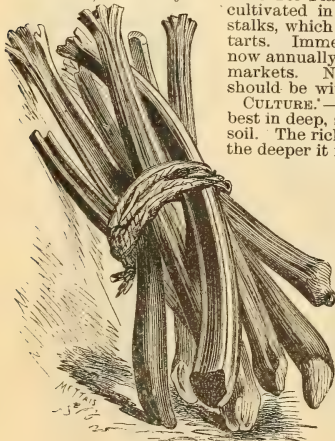
French, *Rhubarbe*. German, *Rhabarber*.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it.

CULTURE.—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition, and the deeper it is stirred the better.

Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to six inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it three feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and give a dressing of coarse manure every fall. The stalks should not be plucked until the third year, and the plant never allowed to exhaust itself by

running to seed. Our seed is saved from selected plants of Linnaeus, Victoria, Giant and other improved sorts. Like the seeds of fruit trees, rhubarb seed cannot be relied upon to reproduce the same variety. We also have the roots for sale.



RHUBARB.

RICE, WILD.

Zizania aquatica.

An annual which sows itself about the middle of September, lies dormant all winter, in spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface during the first half of June. It grows very rapidly in one to four feet of water, ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted broadcast from a boat in two or three feet of water having a mud bottom. It succeeds best when planted in the fall before the ice forms, but it has been successfully planted in spring and also through the ice in winter. As an attraction for wild fowl it cannot be equalled. In large ponds and lakes it purifies the water, affords a refuge for the small fry from the large fish, as well as furnishing them plenty of food from the animalculæ upon its stalks; for planting in fish ponds it is especially desirable. It also does well along the shores of marshes, and makes a good hay. In the South two crops can be cut. All cattle are very fond of it.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

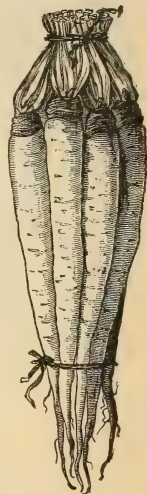
French, *Salsifis*. German, *Hafer-Wurzel*.

The long, white tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

CULTURE.—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. If it is necessary to use manure, it should be very fine and well rotted, for if it is fresh and coarse, the roots will grow irregular and ill shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

LARGE WHITE.—The old sort; roots medium size, smooth; flesh white.

МАПЛОТН SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is in every way superior to the old sort, being larger, stronger growing, and less liable to branch. Invaluable to market gardeners.



SALSIFY.

SORREL.

French, *Oseille*. German, *Sauerampfer*.

Those who think of sorrel as the starved looking weed of barren lands, have little idea of the possible value of the plant. The improved varieties when well grown and cooked same as spinach, make a healthful and palatable dish.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing for three to four years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH.—The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

SPINAGE.

French, *Epinard*. German, *Spinat*.

The spinage is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

CULTURE.—Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills one foot apart, and commence thinning out the plants when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, or it will be tough and stringy. For early spring use the seed should be sown early in autumn. In the North the plants will require a slight protection of leaves or straw, but in the Southern States no protection is necessary, and they will continue their growth most of the winter.

SAVOY LEAVED.—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plant of upright growth with narrow, pointed leaves, which are savoyed like those of cabbage. It grows quickly to a suitable size for use, but soon runs up to seed.

ROUND SUMMER.—This variety is generally preferred for early spring sowing, and is the most popular with our market gardeners; the leaves are large, thick and fleshy, not quite so hardy as the Prickly Winter, but stands the winter very well.

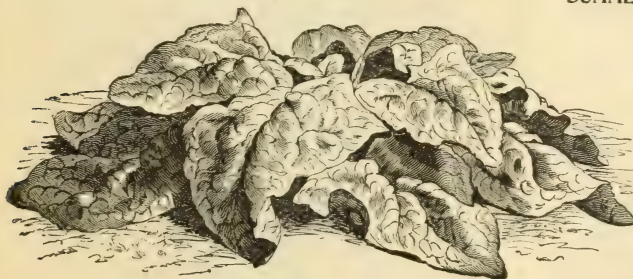
IMPROVED THICK LEAVED.—An improvement on the preceding, with larger and thicker leaves, and of more substance. Particularly recommended for market garden use.



ROUND SUMMER SPINAGE.

LONG STANDING.—An improved round seeded strain of excellent merit, having all the good qualities of the ordinary sorts. It is especially desirable because it goes to seed much later than any other variety. This will be highly appreciated by market gardeners.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY.—The plants mature a little later than the round leaved sorts, but furnish a large quantity of very thick and well flavored leaves. This is one of the best sorts for market gardeners. Has prickly seed.



IMPROVED THICK LEAVED.

PRICKLY WINTER.—The hardiest variety, and will withstand the severest weather, with only a slight protection of leaves or straw. The seed is prickly, leaves triangular, oblong or arrow shaped. It is employed for fall sowing, which in this latitude is made about the first of September.

SQUASH.

French, *Courge*. German, *Kuerbis*.

The squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate and much less to secure, will give as much food available for feeding stock as an acre of corn, and we strongly urge our readers to try a "patch" for this purpose.

CULTURE.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted four feet apart each way, and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP.—An early, flat, scallop shaped variety; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive; used when young and tender.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—Similar in form to the preceding, but with a clear white skin, and more tender and delicate flesh. By many considered the best of the summer varieties.

PLANTMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK.—When we obtained the stock of this new and very valuable variety in 1888, we found that quite a proportion of the vines made runners. We set vigorously to work weeding out these and were so successful that we introduced it with the claim that it was the best summer squash in the country. Our own experience and that of our customers fully justifies this assertion. It is the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice



SUMMER CROOKNECK.

as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market or private garden.

SUMMER CROOKNECK.—The old standard sort; very early and productive. It is small, with crooked neck, covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; shell very hard when ripe.

WINTER VARIETIES.

EARLY PROLIFIC MARROW.—A variety developed by selection from the Boston Marrow, but much earlier and the earliest of the winter varieties. Fruit small, of deep orange color netted with cream; shape similar to Boston Marrow; flesh thick, deep yellow, of fine quality.

IMPROVED AMERICAN TURBAN (ESSEX HYBRID).—Developed by selection and crossing from the old American Turban and differing from it in being of a richer color, having a hard shell, and in its remarkable keeping qualities. It is of medium size, and the skin is a rich orange red. Flesh deep, rich colored, very thick and of excellent quality.

BOSTON MARROW.—A fall and winter variety, very popular in the Boston market. Of oval form; skin thin, when ripe, bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard. We have an unusually good stock of this sort.



BOSTON MARROW

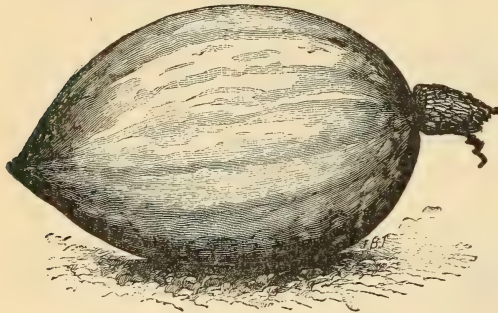
HUBBARD.—This is a superior variety; and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter; boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. We have taken the utmost pains with this sort and can recommend our stock as in all probability the best in the country, and think our customers can plant it in perfect confidence that every fruit will be a pure Hubbard.



HUBBARD.

MARBLEHEAD.—This is unquestionably an excellent keeper, and is finer grained and drier than any sort we have seen. About the size of the Hubbard, with shell of bluish-green, and bright orange flesh. Requires the whole season to mature.

LIVINGSTON'S PIE SQUASH.—(See Pie Pumpkin).



MARBLEHEAD.

WINTER CROOKNECK.—The most certain of any to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffering less from insects than those of the other sorts. Color varying from dark green to clear yellow, frequently changing to the latter after being gathered. Flesh variable, affected by soil and weather, sometimes close grained and fine flavored, and in other cases coarse and stringy. If preserved from cold and damp, they will keep the entire year.

SUGAR CANE.

EARLY AMBER.—This variety is successfully grown in our extreme northern latitudes. It may be planted as late as the 15th of June, and will be ripe enough to manufacture in September. We know of no earlier variety. The beautiful, amber colored syrup it produces is thought to be superior in flavor to any other, and for sugar is unsurpassed. There are many varieties that can be profitably grown where the seasons are long, but this can be grown wherever Indian corn will mature. It is useless to plant cane seed before the weather is warm in spring. Three or four pounds are required per acre.

EARLY ORANGE.—An exceedingly valuable variety. Very large, of strong and vigorous habit, and does not fall down. Its yield is twenty-five per cent. in excess of the Early Amber. It has a very pleasant flavor. It is early, maturing only ten days later than the Early Amber. We recommend it highly to all desiring a superior cane, for all localities, excepting the extreme North.

SUNFLOWER.

The different species of *Helianthus* are largely grown for the seed, which is very valuable for feed and for oil. Everyone who keeps poultry should use Sunflower seed liberally for

feeding, as there is nothing more wholesome and nutritious, and which keeps hens in better condition for laying. Some species are much planted in the flower garden for ornament.

LARGE RUSSIAN.—This variety has large heads having much more and larger seed than the common sort. Grows almost invariably to a single unbranched stalk. Sow the seed (5 to 6 lbs. per acre), as soon as the ground is fit for corn in the North, later will do just as well South, in rows three and one-half feet apart and ten inches in the row. Cultivate same as for corn. In the autumn, after the first hard frosts, cut the heads off the stems with a corn knife and pile loosely in a rail pen with a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently so that they will thresh easily, flail out or run through a threshing machine. Let the seed remain in the chaff until danger from heating is past, then clean with an ordinary fanning mill. This variety will yield 900 to 1,200 pounds of seed per acre ordinarily.

For ornamental varieties see Flower Seeds.



EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the South, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the North. We have taken a great deal of pains to ascertain which are the best varieties for the general planter, and believe the list we offer contains all that are of special merit.

CULTURE.—The seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is over. A good plan is to burn a quantity of brush and rubbish in the spring, on the ground intended for the seed bed, then dig and thoroughly pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows four or five feet apart each way, and cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

STERLING.—The newest and brightest of the yellow type; and being the earliest to ripen, is *surest* in localities liable to early frosts.

LACKS.—Broad leaf, tough, fine fibre. On gray soils cures bright and elastic; on dark soils, rich and gummy. Known as Jesup or Beat All in some localities. Good and reliable.

HESTER.—A new variety, originated in Granville county, N. C. Has no superior for the yellow type, and makes fine cigar stock. It has size, shape, texture and color, and ripens early. It recommends itself greatly in this, that it has greater adaptability over a wider range of soils and latitude than any other of the yellow varieties, and may, on this score, be considered the surest.

SWEET ORONOCO.—Used for first class plug fillers, and makes, when sun cured, the best Natural Chewing Leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known as Little Oronoco in some localities. Makes an Eastern Filler unsurpassed.

BRADLEY BROAD LEAF.—A popular variety for export, manufacturing and cigars.

PERSIAN ROSE.—Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the finest cigar stock. A very promising variety.

BIG HAVANA.—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. A heavy cropper, of fine texture, delightful flavor and the earliest cigar variety to mature and ripen. Will make two crops from one planting in the South, while its earliness makes it most desirable for high latitudes.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is the staple crop.

HAVANA.—From pure Cuban grown seed, raised in the famous district of Vuelta de Abajo. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock.

TOMATO.

French, *Pomme d'Amour*. German, *Liebesapfel*.

CULTURE.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hot-beds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous, but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. A slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. The fruit is improved in quality if the vines are tied to a trellis or to stakes.

FIRST EARLY RED SORTS.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—The fault of the distinctively early tomatoes was that they have been lacking in size and symmetry. This is all changed now, and instead of the small, rough, deeply corrugated fruits of the Hundred Day type, we have an extra early variety, which will average with three-fourths of the medium and late sorts in both size and smoothness. That the Atlantic Prize ripens up a large proportion of its crop the earliest of any, has been proven by us conclusively after repeated plantings with all the other so-called extra early varieties year after year on our Trial Grounds. We do not

hesitate to pronounce it the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size, with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous clusters which ripen all together. Those whose trade demands that they have a large, smooth, good flavored, *very early* fruit will find this variety to be just what they want. We have planted this sort and the Early Ruby side by side, year after year, and cannot see that they are in any way different, except that our stock of Atlantic Prize has been the more carefully selected.

EARLY MICHIGAN.—Having tested at one time or another nearly every variety offered by seedsmen, we confidently claim that there is no better variety than this for general market or family use. We speak emphatically because we have given a great amount of time perfecting our stock and know that for smoothness and regularity of shape, uniformity of size, color and freedom from rot or cracking, this variety is unsurpassed. It is not only an extremely smooth and perfectly shaped tomato, but it is also very early, ripening



EARLY MICHIGAN.

its first fruit almost as early as any sort. Vines large; with large, dark green leaves; vigorous and wonderfully productive, being under high culture, one of the heaviest croppers; fruit medium size to large, and unlike most varieties grow larger as the season advances, perfectly smooth, solid, but without any core, deep, rich red color, and of excellent flavor. This kind is admirably adapted to canners' use.

RED VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS.—A variety introduced by us, and, we believe, the best table tomato at least as far as quality is concerned. Vine medium size, but vigorous, healthy and productive. Although not represented as a first early sort, many of our customers report that they have obtained ripe fruit from this as early as from any variety. Fruit medium size, oval, very smooth and of exceedingly bright, crimson-scarlet color; very free from cracks and rotting but little. The flesh is of a crimson-scarlet color, quite distinct. It is also one of the best in flavor and entirely free from the hard spots found in so many others. The Optimus is not only one of the best for home use and for market, but one of the best canning tomatoes.



IGNOTUM.

FAVORITE.—Vine medium, with large, dark green leaves, having numerous clusters of three to seven large tomatoes, which are a rich dark red color, of oval outline, exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, but without green spots. This is a favorite variety, on account of its smooth, handsome fruit.



ATLANTIC PRIZE.

ROYAL RED.—Vines stronger and more vigorous than the Favorite. The fruit is larger, brighter, deeper red and fully as good in quality. This is certainly a fine tomato for those who prize large size and bright color.

STONE.—This is the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name; being more uniform, better colored and larger. Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit round, apple shaped, very large, very deep red in color and astonishingly heavy.

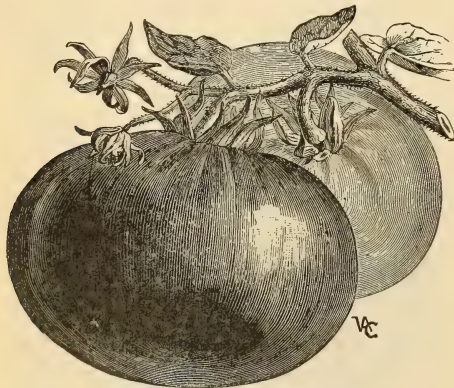
IGNOTUM.—On the whole a very desirable, large, smooth, red tomato. One of the main crop varieties, but we think inferior in uniformly large size, bright color and smoothness to either the Royal Red or Stone. Vines large, with large leaves, very productive; fruit under favorable conditions grows to the largest size; smooth, regular in shape, and solid. Color deep crimson and very attractive.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S OPTIMUS.

TROPHY.—Well known as one of the best. Vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities; fruit large, smooth, of bright red color, solid and of good flavor. We have expended a great deal of labor on the improvement of this old sort, and think that the seed we offer is as good as can be grown.

PERFECTION.—A variety similar to the last, but an improvement upon it, being a little earlier, and invariably smooth and handsome. It is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality. Has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass.



TROPHY

PURPLE FRUITED SORTS.

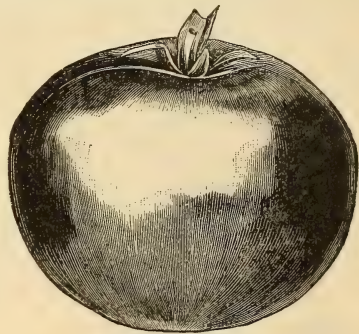
ACME.—We have given a great deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it one of the smoothest, and evenest in size, and earliest of the purple fruited sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost. Fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market garden-

ers who want an early purple fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardens or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class. This variety is used for planting under glass.

ESSEX EARLY HYBRID.—Very similar to the Acme, fruit slightly darker purple, always smooth and handsome; quality among the best. Will certainly give satisfaction wherever the Acme does.

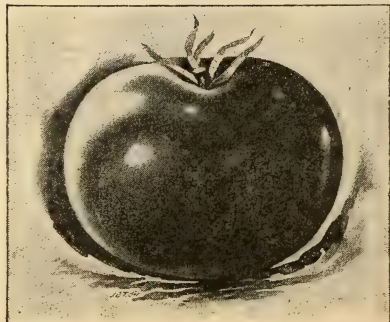
DWARF CHAMPION.—This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants, about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium size; color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, both for market and home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench, than the

tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.



PERFECTION.

BEAUTY.—We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have



BEAUTY

made it the smoothest and best of the *large* purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

TURNER'S HYBRID OR MIKADO.—The largest purple-fruited tomato, weighing as high as twenty-eight ounces, while the average weight is probably not less than 12 ounces. Vines large, coarse growing, with leaves entire, like those of the potato plant; very productive, and is early for so large a



TURNER'S HYBRID, OR MIKADO.

tomato; fruit extremely large, rough, solid, with few seeds. Demanded by those who want *extra large* fruit.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The superior flavor of the yellow varieties is bringing them into favor as table fruit, and those



GOLDEN QUEEN.

who think of a yellow tomato as the rough fruit of the old yellow sorts will be surprised at this smooth, beautiful fruit; it being as smooth as the best of the red varieties, and of a fine and distinct flavor.

WHITE APPLE.—This old sort is often presented as a novelty under a new name. While no one should plant largely of it for market or home use, it is a good variety for eating from the hand. The fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter, round, perfectly smooth and of a yellowish-white color. Flesh very mild flavored and delicate, and is valued by some for making preserves.



RED PEAR SHAPED.

PEACH.—This is a distinct and very attractive appearing tomato, highly desirable for preserving, eating from the hand or table decoration. Fruit resembles a peach in shape, size and color, and is covered with a delicate down, which makes the deception quite complete; flesh tender and of good flavor. Should find a place in every garden.

RED PEAR SHAPED.—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped, and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear shaped, and not the larger Red Plum tomato which is often sold under this name.

YELLOW PLUM.—Fruit plum shaped, clear deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored; much esteemed for preserves.

RED CHERRY.—Fruit small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, perfectly round and smooth. Fine for pickles and preserves.



RED CHERRY.

YELLOW CHERRY.—Differing from the above only in color.

GROUND CHERRY, OR HUSK TOMATO.—This is much liked by many for preserves and for eating from the hand. The seed we offer is that of the *true* Yellow Ground Cherry, and not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible.

There are many other varieties offered by various seedsmen and we know that some of them are of great excellence, but we have not found any that were superior to some one on our list. We think a careful reading of the descriptions will enable one to select a sort from our list which will suit and be as good or better than can be procured elsewhere.

TURNIP.

French, *Navet*. German, *Steckrübe*.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills fourteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly dug. Be careful to weed and thin out, so the young plants will not be checked and injured. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poor flavored fruit. For the spring and summer crops it is important to get them started very early so they may have time to grow sufficient size before hot weather, when they soon become tough and strong.

For the fall and main crop, sow in the Middle and Western States from the middle of July to the last of August, as directed for the spring sowing. In the field, turnips are generally sown broadcast, though much larger crops are obtained by drill culture.

To preserve turnips in good order for winter, store them in barrels placed alongside the wall of a cool cellar and cover them with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a cellar or dry pit, and cover with straw and then earth over to the depth of eight or ten inches. Thus protected they will keep well till spring.



EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN

For feeding stock in fall and winter, there is nothing superior to Turnips and Ruta Bagas, and they will yield a larger amount of food than almost anything else on the same space of ground. We cannot too earnestly recommend farmers to increase their sowings largely, for we are sure no crop will prove more remunerative.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Tops very small, distinctly strap leaved, and growing very erect and compact. The roots are small and flat turnip shaped; skin purple on top of the root, clear white below; flesh white. The most desirable sort for forcing, or very early planting out doors.



EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED.—A most excellent early garden variety, much used in the Southern States. Roots medium size, flat; color white; very early, sweet and tender. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED.—This is an early variety and a great



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED.

favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat, like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size; color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, entire, upright in growth.

WHITE EGG.—A quick growing egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some white varieties.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—A variety of the purple top flat turnip, from which it originated. It is globular in form, and nearly as large as the Pomeranian White Globe; of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE.—This variety is carrot like in form, growing nearly half out of the ground, and generally slightly crooked. It is pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. It is delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use.

LARGE RED TOP NORFOLK.—A handsome, spherical or slightly flattened root, reddish-purple above ground, with small top. An excellent variety, grown both for table use and stock.

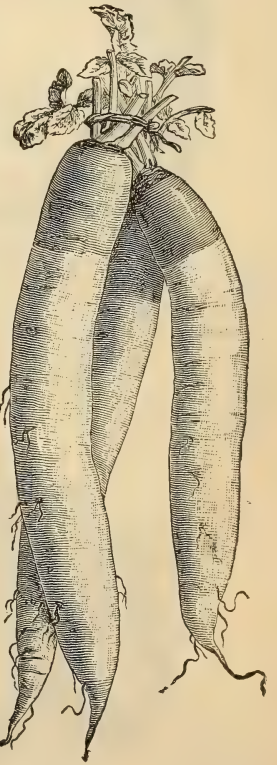


LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—A standard sort for field culture, which often attains a very large size; extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. Shape spherical, or slightly flattened; color white. The seed should be sown a little earlier than table sorts. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the South and Southwest, where the tops are used for greens.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil, roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth; leaves dark green and of strong growth.

SWEET GERMAN.—This variety is very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga, and



WHITE EGG.

COW HORN, OR LONG WHITE.

should be sown a month earlier than the flat turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga. Highly recommended for winter and spring use.

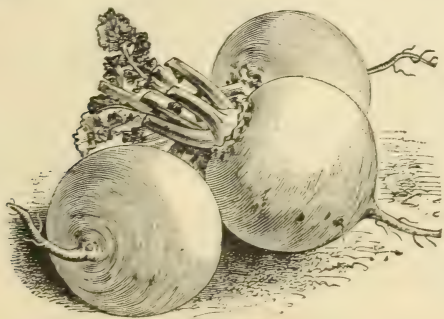


POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.

SEVEN TOP.—Cultivated extensively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy, and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root, and is only recommended for the tops.

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and is superior as a table variety. It is well thought of in the South.



ORANGE JELLY, OR ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE.—One of the best varieties either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size. Very popular South.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Roots medium size, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; hardy and productive, and keeps well. It is an old esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture.

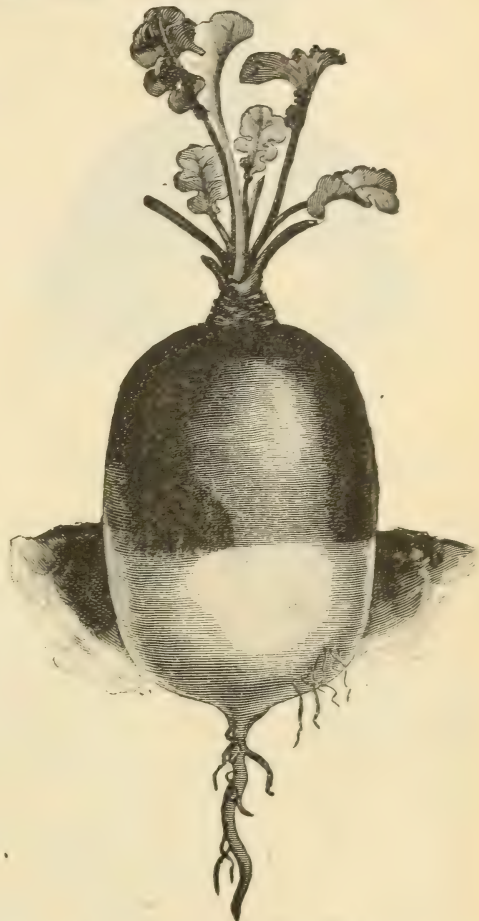
SWEDES, OR RUTA BAGAS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed about a month earlier than the preceding varieties of turnips. They should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure in drills two and one-half feet apart, and thinned to six to eight inches apart in the row. Keep the weeds thoroughly in check with the hoe or cultivator, and when the roots have grown full size, and before hard freezing weather, pull, cut off the tops and

store in a root cellar or pit. Ruta Bagas are sometimes sown broadcast and let take their chances with the weeds and bugs, but this method is only successful on new clearing in which there is no weed seed.

SWEET RUSSIAN, OR WHITE RUTA BAGA.—This variety is most excellent, either for the table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich; an excellent keeper.

LAING'S PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—A large early sort of fine quality. Roots globe shape; skin purplish-red above ground and yellow below; flesh yellow, necks small; tops peculiar in that they are strap or entire leaved. An excellent variety in every way.



MONARCH, OR TANKARD RUTA BAGA.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—A hardy and productive variety. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green. Has but little neck.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, OR LONG ISLAND RUTA BAGA.—This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to an enormous size under favorable conditions. We consider this one of the most desirable kinds on our list.

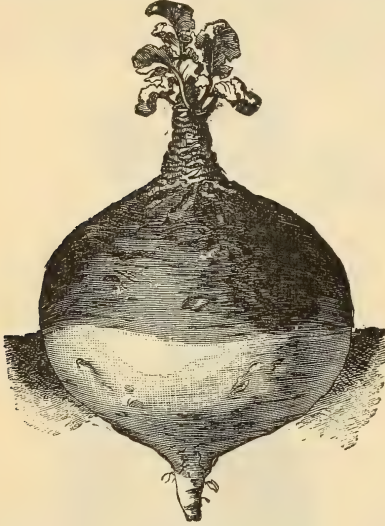
MONARCH, OR TANKARD RUTA BAGA.—This is a new, yellow fleshed sort, having very large tankard shaped roots, with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish-erimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor. This very popular variety is sold also as Hurst's Monarch, and Carter's Elephant.

DRUMMOND'S.—An improved strain of purple top Swede, excelling in uniformity of shape, color and quality. A large proportion of the roots would be considered by the most critical as an extra table sort.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—A most excellent sort either for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. It is a hardy sort, yields heavily, with no tendency to long necks.

SHEPHERD'S GOLDEN GLOBE.—A new and choice English strain in which the tops of the large round roots are bronze-green and the flesh is deep orange color; very uniform and true. A most desirable sort.

SUTTON'S CHAMPION RUTA BAGA.—Roots large, spherical, purple on top; flesh yellow, tender and sweet; an excellent keeper and enormous yielder.



D. M. FERRY & CO'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP
YELLOW RUTA BAGA.

YELLOW SWEDE, OR RUTA BAGA.—Shape oblong; dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is



AMERICAN PURPLE TOP, OR LONG ISLAND RUTA BAGA.

hardier than the common turnip, and will keep solid till spring.

BANGHOLM RUTA BAGA.—A very superior variety, both in form and quality, and held in high estimation in many parts of England. Of large size, small neck, few or no side roots, and yields well. Flesh yellow, sweet and solid; skin yellow with purple top.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*). French, *Anis*. German, *Anis*.—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic, and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). French, *Melisse*. German, *Melisse*.—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). French, *Bourrache*. German, *Borretsch*.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, and for bee pasturage. The leaves immersed in water give it an agreeable taste and flavor. Sow in April and thin to eight inches apart. In some places this sows itself and becomes a weed.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*). French, *Carvi*. German, *Kummel*.—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season. Plant in drills two or three feet apart, and thin to six inches apart in the row.

CAT-MINT, OR CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria*). French, *Nepeta*. German, *Katzenkraut*.—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower, and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). French, *Coriandre*. German, *Koriander*.—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery, and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring, and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor, which they impart to the seed.

DANDELION (*Taraxacum officinale*). French, *Pissenlit*. German, *Löwenzahn*. *Improved Thick Leaved.* One of the earliest and best greens in cultivation. For this purpose sow early in the spring, on very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin the young plants to five inches in the row, and cultivate well, and they will be fit for cutting the next spring. It is also grown extensively for its roots; for this purpose sow in September, and cultivate well during the fall and the following season, and the roots will be fit to dig in October.

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). French, *Aneth*. German, *Dill*.—An annual cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor, and a warm pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants, and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring, and keep clear of weeds.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*). French, *Marrube*. German, *Andorn*.—A perennial herb, with a strong, aromatic smell, and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic, and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. Will thrive in any soil, but is stronger if grown on light, poor land.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*). French, *Hyssope*. German, *Isop*.—A hardy perennial with an aromatic flavor, and warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant and expectorant and is used in asthma and chronic catarrh. The flowering summits and leaves are the parts used. It likes a dry, sandy soil, and the plants should be thinned to twelve inches apart.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula vera*). French, *Lavende*. German, *Lavendel*.—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. Its long spikes are used for the distillation of lavender water, or are dried and used to perfume linen. It does best in light, warm soil. The flowers should be picked before fading and dried quickly.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). French, *Romarin*. German, *Rosmarin*.—A hardy perennial with fragrant odor, and a warm, aromatic, bitter taste. May be easily raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dried leaves deteriorate rapidly with age.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*). French, *Rue*. German, *Raute*.—A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter, and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*). French, *Safran*, German, *Safranpflanze*.—A hardy annual from Egypt, that has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing, and to make the cosmetic powder called *rouge*, also to adulterate the valuable European Saffron, which is the flower of the *Crocus sativus*, and has strong medicinal properties. Sow early and gather the leaves before fading, drying them in the shade.

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*). French, *Sauge*, German, *Sabel*.—A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment; it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five lbs per acre in drills) on very rich ground, cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter, and may be divided. If this is done they will give a second crop superior in quality.



SAGE.

SWEET BASIL (*Ocimum basilicum*). French, *Basilic*, German, *Basilikum*.—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seed and stems are used for flavoring soups and sauces, having the flavor of cloves.

SWEET FENNEL (*Foeniculum officinale*). French, *Fenouil*, German, *Fenchel*.—A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. The seed is sometimes used in confectionery. Sow and cultivate like Anise.

SWEET MARJORAM (*Origanum marjorana*). French, *Marjolaine*, German, *Marjoram*.—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches.

SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*). French, *Sarriette annuelle*, German, *Bohnenkraut*.—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram.

TANSY (*Tanacetum vulgare*). French, *Tanaïse*, German, *Wurmkraut*.—A hardy perennial plant from Europe, but growing wild in many parts of the country. The leaves, when green, have a peculiar, aromatic odor, which they lose in drying. Cultivated for its medicinal properties, which are those common to bitter herbs.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*). French, *Thym*, German, *Thymian*.—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made of the leaves which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*). French, *Absinthe*, German, *Wermuth*.—A perennial plant of strong and fragrant odor, and aromatic, but intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic and vermifuge, and also for fresh bruises. Is raised from seed and propagated by cuttings, or dividing the roots. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant.

FOREST TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS.

Few investments made by our farmers will return a larger profit in the course of a few years than the planting of forest trees on uncultivated land, or on land cultivated at a loss. The time is rapidly coming when a few acres covered with our best forest trees will be of great value.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

The seed of evergreen trees should be kept in a dry, cool place, until time of sowing. As early in spring as the ground can be worked, the seed should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed can be raked in, or, if very small, it may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seed. Then water very sparingly, and with a fine spray. The young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and drying winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart to a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow cultivation and weeding. Do not allow the young plants to become choked with weeds. Let them remain one or two years before transplanting to permanent ground.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja occidentalis*).—Seldom over thirty feet high. Grows well under cultivation, and makes one of the best hedges for a screen and wind break. It is best grown from seed, which should be sown and the seedlings transplanted as directed above. About 20,000 seeds per ounce.

SILVER FIR (*Abies pectinata*).—An important timber tree which grows to a large size. When young the trees are tender and easily injured by frost, but as they grow larger are entirely hardy.

HEMLOCK (*Tsuga Canadensis*).—One of the most beautiful of our native evergreen trees. Of graceful habit with graceful and delicate foliage. The bark is used very extensively for tanning leather. It requires a light, dry soil. About 12,000 seeds per ounce.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*).—Very hardy; grows surely and rapidly on nearly every variety of soil, forming a beautiful tree; invaluable for a wind break. About 4,800 seeds per ounce.

WHITE, OR WEYMOUTH PINE (*Pinus strobus*).—The most majestic and valuable of all our native pines; thrives best in light sand with clay subsoil, and prefers plains and broad river valleys to higher lands. It has furnished immense quantities of the white pine lumber so well known throughout the country. About 2,800 seeds per ounce.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*Abies excelsa*).—Well known as one of our most beautiful evergreen trees. It is hardy, of rapid growth and forms a dense, close screen, or hedge. About 20,000 seeds to the pound.

DECIDUOUS TREE SEEDS.

A little care with the seed of deciduous trees is only required in sowing, at the proper season to insure success. Those with hard shells like the locusts should be planted in the fall or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in spring to expose them to the action of the frost, pour water which is nearly boiling over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen; pick these out and scald the rest again, continuing till all have swollen.

The seed of the other deciduous trees on our list should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered to the proper depth; about twice the diameter of the seed.

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).—Requires a moist, deep soil, on which it will grow very rapidly. It deserves special attention from those who wish to grow trees for timber. Succeeds best from seed, which should be planted like corn, where the trees are to stand, but not over an inch in depth. When grown singly it is very ornamental, forming a large, round head. About 1,200 seeds per ounce.

EUROPEAN ASH (*Fraxinus excelsior*).—Succeeds best in rather a warm climate; thrives upon the plains in deep soils, but does poorly on stiff clay or light, sandy soils. Its timber is valuable in carriage making and manufacturing. About 600 seeds per ounce.

WHITE BIRCH (*Betula alba*).—Valuable for ornamental planting, and a favorite wood for shoe pegs, spools, bobbins and similar small articles. The Birch prefers a cool, humid climate and is readily propagated from seed. The seed thrives best on new ground. It scarcely admits of any covering, but if simply pressed into the ground with the feet will grow. When one year old transplant into nursery rows. When two or three feet high set out the young trees where they are to remain.

BOX ELDER, OR ASH LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer negundo*).—This seems to succeed as well as any in the Northwest. The trees are said to reach a diameter of seven inches in six years, and exceedingly hardy, not only to resist cold but drought and dry winds; suffers less from insects than any other. One of the most desirable sorts for planting on timber claims. About 600 seeds per ounce.

HARDY CATALPA (*Catalpa speciosa*).—Scarcely a tree on our list can be so strongly recommended as this for planting on the treeless prairies of our Western States. It is of quick growth, and has proven itself hardy as far north as the Dakotas; is one of the most durable timbers known.

Catalpa seed can be sown dry on a still day, but the better way is to wet the seed for a few hours before planting, and mix with a little sifted soil to prevent their sticking together. Sow in April or May, in well prepared loamy soil in rows four feet apart, sowing seed thickly in the rows, covering half an

inch deep and firming the soil well over the seed. Cultivate well during the summer, keeping them free from weeds. In the fall or following spring the seedlings can be transplanted. About 16,000 seeds per pound.

EUROPEAN LARCH (*Larix Europæa*).—Grows to a large size and makes excellent timber. The seed should be sown in a half shady situation.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (*Tilia Europæa*).—Wood very white, light, not liable to crack, and much prized for cabinet work, and the panels of carriages. It should be planted by all bee keepers, as no flower of its size yields better honey or in greater abundance.

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).—On account of its rapidity of growth and durability of the timber, we regard this as one of the most valuable of our native trees. It is not so liable to injury by the borer as the common Locust, and does not sprout from the root to a greater extent than do most of our forest trees. The seed should be treated with hot water, otherwise it may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. Take up and heel in or cover the plants in the fall, and set out the next spring. After the first season they are perfectly hardy. About 2,800 seeds per pound.

YELLOW LOCUST (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*).—This tree grows so rapidly that railroad ties may be cut from it ten years from the planting of the seed, while the durability of its timber is well known; fence posts of it having stood for sixty years. Culture same as the above. One ounce contains about 1,300 seeds.

WHITE MULBERRY (*Morus alba*).—Desirable for feeding silkworms. Grows readily and rapidly from seed, which

should not be covered too deep, as it is quite small. It delights in a warm dry soil, and will succeed in almost any place that will produce a good corn crop.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.—Of rapid growth, resembling the apple tree in habit, with a grayish bark and drooping branches. It is very easily cultivated and kept in dwarf form; makes a fine hedge and wind break. It bears very young, and the fruit is similar to the blackberry, varying in flavor from sub-acid to sweet. In cold regions especially, this should prove a very valuable variety for its timber, shade and fruit. About 20,000 seeds per ounce.

OSAGE ORANGE (*Machwa aurantiaca*).—**CULTURE**.—The ground should be thoroughly pulverized before the seed is planted. The surest way is to sprout the seed before planting, putting into a vessel and covering with warm (*not hot*) water. Keep in a warm place, and change the water once a day. Let the seed soak about five or six days, then pour off the water and cover the vessel with a cloth. Keep in a warm room and stir the seed occasionally. In a few days more the seed will begin to sprout, and be ready for planting. A pound of seed, if properly managed, will produce about 5,600 plants. Sow in April or May, with twelve seeds to the foot, in drills twenty inches apart, keeping free from weeds until three to five inches high. Set out in permanent hedges the following spring, in rows, placing them six inches apart in the row, but should be cut back within an inch of the ground before they are set out; to make a thick hedge it will be necessary the first three years, to cut back, leaving about eight inches of each season's growth. This system must be pursued every season until the hedge is of the desired height and form.

FRUIT TREE SEEDS.

APPLE.—Apple seeds do not produce the same varieties, but generally give a hardy, though inferior sort, and upon these seedlings are grafted or budded the finer varieties. The seeds may be planted in the fall, in rows two feet apart, or they may be planted in early spring, but in that case the seed must first be mixed with damp sand and frozen, after which care must be taken that they do not become dry before planting. As soon as the plants are up, they should be well cultivated, and every effort made to secure a vigorous growth the first season. As soon as the plants are large enough they may be budded in the summer or grafted in the spring. About 1,300 seeds per ounce.

CHERRY, MAZZARD.—This is the stock used for standard trees. Success is much more certain if the seed is planted in the fall, as it is very difficult to keep it in good condition through winter. The general culture should be the same as for the apple, except that budding should be employed instead of grafting. About 350 seeds per ounce.

CHERRY, MAHALEB.—Used as stocks when dwarf trees are wanted. Culture same as the above.

PEAR.—Success will depend very largely upon having a *deep rich, moist soil*, as this is essential to vigorous growth. Plant and cultivate like the apple, and bud when large enough. Every effort should be made to secure a rapid and vigorous growth from the first. About 1,300 seeds per ounce.

PEACH.—Plant three inches deep in nursery rows three feet apart, in the fall, or if delayed until spring, crack the pits and plant the kernels only. They should be large enough to bud the first season, and may be profitably set in orchards two years from planting.

PLUM.—The directions given for planting apples will also apply to plums, except the pits should be planted further apart in the row. The varieties raised from seed will be hardy, vigorous stalks upon which to graft the choicer sorts.

QUINCE.—Quinces generally produce the same variety from seed, but occasionally vary. The general culture and requirements of soil are the same as for the pear, except that they are not budded. About 1,100 seeds per ounce.

CLOVER SEEDS.

MAMMOTH, OR LARGE RED (*Trifolium pratense*).—Grows nearly twice the size of the common Red Clover, often making a stand when the other clovers fail. Sow about eight pounds per acre. Sixty pounds per bushel.

MEDIUM RED, OR JUNE (*Trifolium pratense*).—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall; and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre; more is required on old stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Sixty pounds per bushel.

CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—An annual variety, in common use in the South for feeding green and for hay, and also found very profitable on the sandy soils of New Jersey. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences growing again, continuing until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red,

or carmine color. Makes good hay. It is sown in August or September in the South, but should not be planted in the North until spring.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH (*Trifolium hybridum*).—The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield of hay; cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, when used alone. Sixty pounds per bushel.

WHITE DUTCH (*Trifolium repens*).—A small, creeping, perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. Sow in spring, at the rate of six pounds per acre; or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA (*Medicago sativa*).—It is useless to sow this clover on land having a stiff clay or hard pan sub-soil, as the roots naturally penetrate to a great depth, and *must* do so if the plants live any time. Sow on rich, moist loam or sandy soil having a deep porous subsoil. Prepare the land thoroughly and sow seed at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre, with a broadcaster or grass seeder. Cover with a brush or light horse. The young plants are quite tender and the land must be free of weeds until they become established.

BOKHARA (*Melilotus alba*) *Sweet Clover*.—This is exceedingly valuable as pasturage for bees. It is occasionally found growing wild by the roadside in company with the more common sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and may be distinguished from it by its white flowers and less coarse and more leafy stems.



CRIMSON TREFOIL, OR SCARLET ITALIAN.

GRASS SEEDS.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*).—This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the north. Thrives best on moist, loamy soils of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in the spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. Forty-five pounds per bushel.



TIMOTHY.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR COCK'S FOOT (*Dactylis glomerata*).—One of the most valuable grasses on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and does better if sown with clovers, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial, and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—In some sections this is called RHODE ISLAND BENT GRASS. In Pennsylvania and states further south it is known as HERD'S GRASS, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes good pasture when fed close. When sown alone, two bushels per acre are required, sow in spring or fall. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

FOWL MEADOW, OR FALSE RED TOP (*Poa serotina*).—It yields well when sown on low, moist land, and stands longer in good condition for cutting than most grasses. It can be mowed almost any time from July to October. When three feet high it falls down, or lodges, and after a little time every joint puts forth new branches. The stalk is always sweet and tender, and cattle and sheep are fond of it. Requires about the same amount of seed per acre as Red Top. Sow in spring or fall. Twelve pounds per bushel.



RED TOP.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*).—Sometimes called JUNE, but the true JUNE or WIRE GRASS is much inferior. The KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. In conjunction with white clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasturage, two bushels will be required; sow early in the spring, or in October or November. Fourteen pounds per bushel.

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*).—A strong growing hardy grass, well suited for deep moist soils, but of little value on soil which is poor or dry.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*).—A very valuable variety for permanent pasture. Succeeds well on almost any soil, but is particularly adapted to moderately moist or irrigated lands. It is largely used, mixed with other grasses, for lawns. Sow one and a-half to two bushels per acre, in the spring. Twenty pounds per bushel.

MEADOW FESCUE, OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca pratensis*).—A perennial grass from two to four feet high, with flat, broad leaves. This is one of the standard European grasses. It needs rich ground, and succeeds well on prairie soil, is an excellent pasture grass to take the place of the wild grasses, as it yields a large amount of early and late feed.

SWEET VERNAL GRASS (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—One of the earliest of grasses in spring, as well as the latest in autumn, and about the only grass that is fragrant. As a pasture grass, mixed with other species, it is valuable on account of its earliness, and mixed with blue grass and white clover, it is an invaluable adjunct for lawns. About ten pounds per bushel.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*).—Grows from one and a-half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. One of the best varieties to sow in shaded situations, such as orchards and parks, for either hay or pasturage. Two bushels per acre. About fourteen pounds per bushel.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*).—A perennial grass with short narrow leaves, particularly valuable for lawns or pasture on dry, light land.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*).—A small tufted, hardy grass, forming a cluster of narrow cylindrical leaves, of value in mixture for lawns or dry soils and under shade.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Similar to the last but not so dense and growing somewhat taller; this often will cover sandy soil under the shade of large trees where no other grass will grow; is a desirable addition to lawn grass.

COMMON MILLET (*Panicum miliaceum*).—Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a-half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 30th. Fifty pounds per bushel.



PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

GERMAN, OR GOLDEN MILLET.—An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance.



WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

WHEAT, MICHIGAN BRONZE (*Mediterranean Hybrid, or Diehl Mediterranean*).—This is a cross between the old Diehl and the Red Mediterranean; the head is the shape of the Diehl, but with short beards, while the plant retains the hardness and productiveness of the Mediterranean; the grain is very superior in milling qualities. The plants stood out well. The straw is of moderate length and size, but very stiff, and turns bronze at maturity; the berry is bright amber color, medium size and handsome. We recommend this variety as one of the surest and best for ordinary farms and conditions.

BARLEY, COMMON.—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring, and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from two to two and one-half bushels per acre. Weight, forty-eight pounds per bushel.

BARLEY, HULLLESS.—There are several varieties of barley in which the grain shells out of the chaff like wheat. One variety is also beardless. The one we offer has a smaller grain, but yields about as well as the Common Barley, and is the sort largely grown for making barley bread.

RYE, FALL OR WINTER.—The time for sowing is from the middle of August to the last of September. Prepare the ground as for wheat and sow broadcast, or with a drill at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. This has no equal as a crop to be used for late fall and early spring pasture, and is one of the best to turn under for green manure.

RYE, SPRING.—Although this grain is often planted especially for paper makers, who prefer it to any other, its principal value is as a "catch" crop, to sow where winter grain has failed. The straw is shorter and stiffer than the winter variety, and is always easily secured, while the grain, although smaller, is of equal value.

BUCKWHEAT, JAPANESE.—The plants are large and vigorous, maturing seed early, and resisting drought and blight remarkably well; the grain is much larger and has a

HUNGARIAN GRASS (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is a species of annual millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay, per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands. Sow and cultivate like millet. Forty-eight pounds per bushel.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum halapense*).—It is perennial, a rapid grower, very nutritious; comes early in the spring, grows until the frost cuts it down in the fall, stands the drought better than any grass, having long, cane like roots which penetrate the soil for moisture. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre.

EXTRA FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS (*Central Park Mixture*).—The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, which should be made as fine and light on the surface as possible, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring till late in autumn; and then, frequent mowings with a lawn mower. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Central Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of sixty to eighty pounds per acre; much more is required than for hay or pasture. If sown in the spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased, and before very cold weather; give the young grass a light dressing of manure. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet.

thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We recommend this especially for well drained or sandy land, and the dry climate of the western plains.

BUCKWHEAT, SILVER HULL.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color.

FIELD PEAS (*Pisum sativum*).—The varieties of field peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Choice Blue, Common Blue, No. 1 White, and Common White. Field peas, in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of field beans, about three bushels per acre.

SPRING VETCHES, OR TARES (*Vicia sativa*).—A species of the pea, grown extensively in England, and to a considerable extent in Canada, for stock, but not much used in the States. Culture same as field peas. Two bushels per acre.

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*).—Sow late enough in the spring to avoid frost, and early enough to secure the early rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel, when cultivated for seed; if for the fibre a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours when it should be raked and secured from the weather; thresh early in the fall and in dry weather.

HEMP (*Cannabis sativa*).—If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, it should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill.

SPURRY (*Spergula Arvensis*).—An old plant which has recently been brought into prominence, as it was found to be of great value for forage and green soiling on light sandy lands. The seed is fine, but the plants speedily take possession of the ground and grow vigorously, even on very poor soil.

BIRD SEEDS.

CANARY SEED (*Phalaris canariensis*.)

HEMP SEED (*Cannabis sativa*.)

MAW (*Papaver rhæas*.)

MILLET SEED (*Panicum miliaceum*.)

RAPE SEED (*Brassica napus*.)

LETTUCE SEED (*Lactuca sativa*.)

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST

—OF—

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

MANY who do not meet with the success they expected in their flower garden, attribute the difficulty solely to the seeds, overlooking the important fact that most flower seeds require careful and particular treatment, and that the treatment and conditions which with one variety will produce most satisfactory results, may utterly fail with another.

To insure success, the conditions and requirements of the several species as to soil, moisture, heat, etc., should be carefully observed in culture. The pleasure resulting from a large and varied collection of flowers will amply repay for time and labor spent.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.—Success depends largely upon a judicious selection of varieties. Every sort we offer is, under certain conditions, attractive and desirable, but some of them, while exceedingly beautiful under favorable circumstances, will be very unsatisfactory under others. We urge a careful study of the following pages, so that you will select sorts suited to your wants.

SOIL.—The soil adapted to flowering plants is generally a light, moderately rich loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to make it friable. A great many varieties will live

in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make it suited to their needs. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, so a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of *well rotted* manure. Some sorts do best on very poor soil and a part of the garden should be left without enriching. Various kinds of seeds germinate very slowly, but the patience of a devoted florist is seldom exhausted and his final success repays him fully for the trouble.

Nine-tenths of the failures in flower culture come from improper treatment of the seeds and young plants, and we urge every purchaser to study carefully the **cultural directions on each packet**, keeping in mind the following golden rules for sowing flower seeds:

Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible; do not plant any seed when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seeds; press the soil firmly over the seeds; plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear; do not pull plants until you are sure they are weeds.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

SEND US

\$ 1.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$ 1.15
\$ 2.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$ 2.35
\$ 3.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$ 3.60
\$ 4.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$ 4.85
\$ 5.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$ 6.15
\$10.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$12.50
\$20.00 AND SELECT PACKETS TO THE VALUE OF \$26.00

THESE LOW RATES APPLY ONLY TO SEEDS IN PACKETS, BUT NOT TO SEEDS BY WEIGHT OR MEASURE.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS SENT FREE BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

FIGURES AT THE RIGHT OF EACH VARIETY, DENOTE PRICE, IN CENTS, PER PACKET.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.—A rapid growing, climbing half hardy, tuberous rooted perennial gourd, whose dark



ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA.

green foliage and bright scarlet fruit form a striking contrast. Height fifteen feet.10

ABRONIA.—Handsome trailers with Verbena like flowers, which succeed best in sandy soil. Half hardy annuals.
Umbellata, rosy-lilac flowers.10
Arenaria, yellow, sweet scented.10
Mixed, the above varieties.10

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).—Very popular, perennial, green-house shrub, with bell-shaped, drooping flowers, which vary in color from pure white and yellow to deep orange and crimson streaked with yellow, and are borne in great profusion the entire year. Well adapted for house culture and for bedding out doors.
Finest Mixed.25

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting).—Very pretty, half hardy annual, with rose and white daisy like flowers. These are "Immortelles" which bloom in August and September, and are fine for winter bouquets and wreaths. Height one foot.

Album, pure white. 5
Roseum, light rose. 5
 " double. 10
Mixed. 5

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA (Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe, Alleghany Vine).—A beautiful and graceful climber and profuse bloomer.

Hardy biennial; height 15 ft. White and pink.10



ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.

tender perennial.15

AGERATUM.—Very profuse and constant bloomers. Hardy annuals growing from six to sixteen inches high and

ADONIS AUTUMNALIS (Adonis Flower, Pheasant's Eye).—A handsome, hardy, herbaceous annual, one foot high, having finely cut dark green foliage, in which are set the intense blood red flowers, giving the plant a very striking appearance. 5

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS (African Lily).—Bears large heads of beautiful blue flowers on stems three feet high; will flower in two years from seed;

bearing clusters of tassel shaped flowers; excellent for cut flowers and in borders.



AGERATUM.

of Heaven; the perennial as Rose Campion. One and a-half feet high; hardy.

Coronaria, crimson; perennial..... 5

Cæli-rosa, rose, white centre; annual..... 5

AGOSTIS (Ornamental Grass).—Much used in connection with everlastings, for winter bouquets. Grows easily in any common garden soil. Hardy annual; about one and a-half feet high.

Nebulosa, fine and delicate..... 10

Pulchella, exceedingly graceful..... 10

ALONSOA.—Properly green-house plants, but bloom finely in open ground when treated as tender annuals. Flowers remarkably brilliant; height one and a-half feet.

Grandiflora, scarlet, very fine..... 5

Warszewiczii, brilliant scarlet..... 5

Mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed 5



AGROSTEMMA, CÆLI-ROSA.

ALYSSUM.—Sweet (*maritimum*), flowers pure white in racemes, and of a peculiar, delicate fragrance. Useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Hardy annual; grows one foot high..... 5

Golden (saxatile), flowers golden yellow; desirable for rock work, and showy in masses. Hardy perennial; height one foot..... 5

Little Gem, Alyssum Benthami compactum procumbens, a beautiful variety especially adapted to edgings, borders and rock work. Plants four to six inches high; form a compact mass of bloom fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter and containing hundreds of flowers. Hardy annual..... 10

AMARANTHUS.—Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing where striking contrasts in color are desired. Succeed best on light soil. Seed may be sown out doors after settled warm weather.



AMARANTHUS TRICOLOR.

shades..... 10

Melancholicus ruber, blood red foliage. Hardy annual; two and a-half feet high..... 5

Tricolor, leaves yellow, red and green; well known as "Joseph's coat." Hardy annual; two feet high..... 5

Salicifolius, two and a-half to three feet high. Leaves beautifully undulated, varying from green to bronze and later to a bright orange red..... 10

Henderi, drooping foliage, richly colored in many shades..... 10

AMMOBIUM (Everlasting).—Valuable for winter bouquets in connection with grasses and other everlastings; hardy annual; height two feet. Pure white.

Alatum grandiflorum..... 5

AMPELOPSIS.—These are deservedly among the most popular vines grown for covering walls, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial climbers.

Quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper, or American Woodbine..... 10

Veitchii, Japan Ivy, or Boston Ivy, leaves three parted; will cling to the smoothest wall. Why pay fifty cents for single plants, when a packet of seed will furnish you many of them?..... 15

ANCHUSA.—Hardy, or half hardy, handsome herbaceous biennials or perennials. Should be planted in every garden.

Italica, beautiful dark blue flowers, should be planted with Columbines, Larkspurs, etc.; hardy. Perennial; two feet high..... 5

Capensis.—A variety highly prized for bee pasturage; does best south of Central Ohio. Half hardy biennial; often blooming the first year..... 10

ANEMONE (Wind Flower).—Among the earliest and brightest of spring flowers. The colors run through several shades. Hardy perennial.

Coronaria, six inches high..... 10

ANTIRRHINUM.—(See Snapdragon.)

AQUILEGIA.—(See Columbine.)

ARABIS.—Among the earliest blooming plants, and very useful for rock work, edgings, etc. Culture same as for Anemone. Hardy perennial, nine inches high.

Alpina, pure white..... 10

ARISTOLOCHIA (Dutchman's Pipe).—A beautiful and rapid climber, with heart shaped leaves and singular, siphon shaped purple flowers. Very effective for Verandas. Hardy perennial; thirty feet high.

Sipho..... 10

ARMERIA (Thrift, or Sea Pink).—These handsome plants are well adapted for ornamenting rock work, and edging walks. May also be grown in pots. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Maritima, pink..... 5



ASPERULA.

ASPERULA.—A profuse blooming, dwarf, hardy annual, with sweet scented, lavender blue flowers; height one foot.

Azurea setosa..... 5

ASTERS.—The Aster is so well known and so universally admired that it hardly needs any description. For summer and autumn flowering they are unexcelled by any class of plants known to garden culture. None furnish a wider range of colors or more perfect flowers and but few are easier grown.

Queen of the Market.—A class of asters but lately introduced to general use, characterized by extreme earliness and the profusion of their flowers. Plants average one foot in height, are much branched and carry ten to fifteen large, finely formed flowers. Mixed in many colors..... 15

Truffaut's Perfection (Pæony Flowered).—This magnificent race must be seen in order to get any adequate idea of the possibilities in Aster culture. The plants form large, compact bushes about two feet high, which, in the full flowering season, are literally covered with large, extremely double, perfectly shaped flowers.

While each class of Asters has a beauty and individuality of its own and it is better to sow seed of many of them, yet if we were confined to a narrow range of choice and could sow of but one class, we would choose this one. We offer seed of the most distinct and desirable colors separately, or in finest mixture.

ASTER—Truffaut's Perfection (Pæony Flowered).—
 Snow White.....15
 Light Blue.....15
 Rose.....15
 Crimson.....15
 Scarlet, White Edged.....15
 Mixed, a fine range of colors.....15



COMET.

Comet.—This new and distinct class of Asters resembles very much the Japan Chrysanthemum in size and shape of flowers. They have a wide range of handsome colors and are extremely floriferous. *Finest mixture of all colors*.....15

Shakespeare, mixed, plants form compact bushes, ten to twelve inches in diameter, and six inches high. Extremely handsome; very double. *All colors mixed*.....15

Very Dwarf, or Pygmæa.—This beautiful gem is very dwarf and forms a charming tuft of leaves close to the ground, surmounted by bright, perfect flowers. *Various colors mixed*.....10

Dwarf Chrysanthemum, flowers large, three to four inches in diameter, later than the above; height ten inches. *All colors mixed*.....15

Dwarf Victoria, like tall Victoria in habit. Of great utility for edgings and pot culture. Height twelve inches. *All colors mixed*.....10

Pyramidal Bouquet, dwarf, forming a complete pyramidal shaped bouquet, carrying from fifteen to twenty flowers, and completely hiding the foliage; height one foot. *A fine range of colors mixed*.....10



IMBRICATED POMPON.

inches. *All colors mixed*.....10

German, Quilled, flowers large, freely produced and of brilliant colors; height eighteen inches. *Mixed, all colors*.....5

Lilliput, characterized by the diminutive size and abundance of the flowers; fine for cut flowers; height one and one-half feet. *All colors mixed*.....10

ASTER—Pæony Flowered, flowers four to five inches in diameter; height two feet. *Mixed, many colors*.....10

Victoria.—These are only equaled in perfection of form, and variety and purity of colors by *Truffaut's Pæony Flowered*. The petals of the latter curve upward and inward, while those of the Victoria out and down, overlapping like the petals of the double Dahlia. Height about two feet.

Bright Red.....15

Pure White.....15

White, turning to azure blue.....15

Peach Blossom.....15

Violet.....15

Mixed, including all colors.....10

Cocardeau or Crown, an excellent variety; flowers white centered and surrounded with many bright colors; height two feet. *Mixed, all colors*.....10

Goliath, Mont Rose, a splendid variety; flowers a charming peach color; plants large, branching.....15

Goliath, Mont Blanc, similar to Mont Rose, except with white flowers.....15

Goliath, crimson, valuable for florists.....15

Giant Emperor, snow white; flowers very double, and of enormous size; height two feet.....10

Washington, flowers the largest of any of the Asters, often four to six inches in diameter; plants two feet high. *Mixed colors*.....15

AURICULA—(Primula)—Called also Primula Auricula and French Cowslip. This is an old and well-known favorite. Culture same as for Primrose. Tender perennial; height six inches.

Alpine, the most hardy variety.....15

Finest prize, mixture of all the choicest varieties.....20

AZALEA INDICA.—Spring flowering shrubs, universally admired for their beautiful flowers, which are produced in great profusion. *Finest mixed*.....25

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Centaurea Cyanus).—This is the widely known and ever popular "Corn Flower" or "Corn Bottle" which, if the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.....5



BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

BALLOON VINE—(Cardiospermum halicacabum).—Remarkable for its inflated membranous capsules; sometimes called Love-in-a-Puff. A rapid and graceful climber. Tender annual; six feet high. Flowers white.....10

BALSAM—(Impatiens).—Known as Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not. Balsams have been so greatly improved by cultivation that with proper treatment and good seed a single flower is the exception now rather than the rule. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

Double Solferino, satiny white, streaked and spotted with crimson and lilac. *Very choice*.....10

Double Camellia, as double as a Camellia, which they resemble; white, blotched with various colors.....10

Mixed, double rose, has perfectly double, rose like blossoms of almost every shade and color.....10

Double dark red, (atrosanguinea plensissima), a very double, dark red variety, highly recommended.....10

Double pure white, well adapted for florists, for bouquets; very double.....20

Mixed, double dwarf, about one foot high.....5

Double, tall, grows about two feet high.....5

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS—(False Indigo).—Ornamental border plants producing bright blue, pea shaped flowers, borne on spikes six inches long. Hardy herbaceous perennial; three feet high. Blue.....10

BARTONIA AUREA.—A pretty flowering plant of the Gentian family, producing a profusion of fine, bright metallic yellow blossoms about two inches across. Tender annual; one foot high.....5



BARTONIA AUREA.

BEGONIA (Tuberous Rooted Varieties).—These magnificent varieties have become exceedingly popular and can be grown from seed. They germinate well and it only requires a little care to grow the plants. Sow seed in February or March in pots on a surface of fine soil and cover with glass. Take great care not to wash out the young plants in watering; they will give an abundance of bloom the first year. At the end of the season the plants may be dried off by withholding water, the tubers gathered and kept in a dry place, free from frost, and planted the following spring, when they will bloom more freely than ever. Tubers are offered for sale by some, but they are very expensive and a single packet of seed, if properly handled, will furnish what would cost many dollars.



BEGONIA, TUBEROUS ROOTED, SINGLE.

Single mixed, very choicest.....25
 Double.....35

FIBROUS ROOTED SORTS.

Of the kinds offered under this head *Begonia Rex* is grown for its ornamental foliage, while the other kinds are among the very best for flowering in the house, or in partly shaded locations out doors.

Robusta Perfecta, of robust, compact habit, dark green foliage and brilliant double cinnabar scarlet flowers....25

BEGONIA—*Semperflorens alba*. A very useful variety well adapted to home or out door culture. Plants of compact, dwarf habit and are, under proper treatment, almost continuous bloomers. Easily grown; flowers pure white.....15

Semperflorens rosea, like the above, except flowers are rose colored.....15

Vernon (semperflorens atropurpurea). Flowers brilliant rich red, which are set off perfectly by the abundant glossy green leaves broadly margined with bronze and purple. Extremely hardy and floriferous, the best of the semperflorens class.....15

Rex, ornamental leaved varieties, finest mixed.....25

BELVIDERE—(*Chenopodium scoparium*), **Summer Cypress**.—An ornamental, cypress like plant with inconspicuous, green flowers, nearly hidden by the foliage. It is well adapted for growing in cemeteries. Hardy annual.....5

BIGNONIA RADICANS—(*Trumpet Vine*).—Well known, perhaps the most showy, and is one of the best hardy, deciduous climbers for covering verandas, arbors, trunks of trees, old walls, etc. Flowers brilliant scarlet, trumpet shaped; hardy perennial.....10

BOCCONIA JAPONICA—(*Cordata*).—Stately and showy, perfectly hardy herbaceous perennial, suitable for planting singly or in groups. One of the earliest plants to begin growth in the spring. Handsome foliage; height four to seven feet.....10

BOSTON IVY.—(See *Ampelopsis*).

BRACHYCOMIE—(*Swan River Daisy*).—Effective in edgings, beds or rustic baskets. Half hardy annual; one-half foot high, free flowering. Mixed blue and white....10

BRIZA—(*Ornamental Grass*).—Very useful ornamental grass, much sought for in forming winter bouquets and wreaths; one foot high. Hardy annual; sow out doors in April or May.

Maxima, large; attractive.....5

Gracilis, slender, dwarf.....5

BROWALLIA.—These handsome, profuse bloomers are, used freely both for in-door and out-door planting, on account of the ease with which they may be grown and their usefulness for cut flowers. Half hardy annual; height eighteen inches.

Roezlii, produces white and blue flowers.....15

Elata, fine mixed.....10

BRYANOPSIS—(*laciniosa erythrocarpa*).—An ornamental climber of the gourd family, bearing green fruit, which changes in color as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white. Tender annual, ten feet high; has tuberous roots which may be kept over like potatoes 5

CACALIA.—(See *Tassel Flower*.)

CALAMPELIS—(*Eccremocarpus Scaber*).—A beautiful, tender climber from Chili, with delicate foliage, and bright orange blossoms in racemes, freely produced late in the season. Tender perennial; fifteen feet high. 10

CALANDRINIA.—Fine dwarf plants for growing in masses; produce an abundance of blossoms; well suited for edgings, rockeries, etc. Tender annual; one-half to one foot high.

Grandiflora, rosy lilac.....5

Umbellata, crimson.....5



CALCEOLARIA.

CALCEOLARIA.—A favorite and universally admired genus, remarkable for their large, beautifully spotted blossoms. An almost countless number of hybrids have been raised. They are grown in pots in the conservatory, green-house and garden. Herbaceous or shrubby evergreen perennials.

- Hybrida grandiflora**, flowers of immense size; seed saved from finest specimens..... 25
- Hybrida tigrina**, flowers of the largest size, beautifully spotted. Seed saved from *choicest collection*..... 25
- Finest hybrids mixed**, seed saved only from the *most perfect flowers*, embracing many of recent introduction; all desirable..... 25
- Rugosa**, shrubby; grown in and out of doors. Saved from the *finest varieties mixed*..... 25

CALENDULA.—(See Marigold.)

CALIFORNIA POPPY.—(See Eschscholtzia.)

CALLA ÆTHIOPICA—(Ethiopian Lily).—An old and very desirable plant, either as an aquatic or as an ornament for the drawing room and conservatory. Will flower in one year from planting of the seed. Half hardy perennial..... 25

CALLIOPSIS, OR COREOPSIS.—A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. Hardy annual; two feet high, *mixed, fine*..... 5

CALLIRHOE—(Poppy Mallow).—Extremely handsome border plants, bearing large, rich, violet-purple flowers in great profusion throughout the season. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.

- Involucrata**, trailing, purplish-crimson..... 5
- Pedata**, purple, white eye..... 5
- “ **nana**, dwarf; one foot.. 5

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.—House or green-house evergreen, perennial shrubs, easily grown from seeds. As varieties do not come true from seed when plants are grown this way, one may have the pleasure of getting something distinct and of unusual merit. Mixed, finest double varieties..... 25

CANARY BIRD FLOWER—(*Tropeolum peregrinum*).—A beautiful climber, the charming little canary colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. The plant has a luxuriant, rambling character, and if the seeds are planted by the side of an arbor or trellis, will run twenty feet and blossom from July till frost comes. Tender annual..... 10

CANDY TUFT—(*Iberis*).—Universally known and cultivated,



CANDYTUFT, ROCKET.



CANDYTUFT, CARMINE.

and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Purple**..... 5
- White**..... 5
- Rocket (Empress)**, white, extra large trusses. One would scarcely believe, without seeing it, what an improvement this is in size and quality of the flowering trusses over the common white variety. Ours can be relied on to be the large flowered kind..... 5
- Fragrant**, white..... 5
- Crimson**, fine..... 5
- Carmine**, of dwarf, compact habit..... 10
- Fine Mixed**..... 5
- Dwarf mixed hybrid**, four to six inches high..... 10
- Perennial** (*Sempervirens*), hardy evergreen, sub-shrub; height, ten inches; flowers white, very pretty..... 10

CANNA.—Stately ornamental plants, very desirable for bedding out doors, while the dwarf varieties are now much used for forcing under glass for the flowers. Tender perennial; two to six feet high. Store roots in cellar in winter.

Indica (Indian Shot), scarlet blossoms..... 10



CROZY'S HYBRID CANNAS.



CANTERBURY BELL

- CANNA—Nigricans**, orange blossoms. 15
Warszewiczii, bright red flowers; striped foliage; very beautiful. 10
Crozy's Hybrids, nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of color of these magnificent bedding or greenhouse plants. Started in heat in February they will bloom by August in the greatest profusion. Finest hybrid varieties mixed; three feet high. 10
CANTERBURY BELL—(Campanula Medium).—Handsome, hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and should be transplanted two feet apart. Has large, bell shaped flowers, which are strikingly effective.
Double white. 10
“ blue 10
“ mixed, blue and white. 10
Single mixed. 5
Calycanthema, mixed, flowers large, of fine form, white, lilac, rose and purple. 10
CARDISPERMUM—(See Balloon Vine).

CARNATION and PICOTEE—(Dianthus Caryophyllus).—An indispensable feature in every collection of house or conservatory plants, as their wide range of colors, perfectly shaped and highly perfumed flowers borne on long stems make them among the very best for cut flowers, etc. The plants may be set in the open ground during the summer, where they will flower as profusely as when grown in pots in the house. Half hardy perennials; one to one and one-half feet high.



CARNATION, MARGUERITE.

Marguerite.—Among flowers of recent introduction there has not been one which is more of an advance in certain features over existing forms of its species than this. The gain in time from the sowing of the seed until the plants begin flowering, is simply marvelous. Seed of this variety will give good flowering plants in five months with any sort of care, while the old kinds require at least a year. The flowers are large, double, very fragrant and borne in great abundance and in great variety of colors. Height one to one and one-half feet. 10



CARNATION.

- Fine double selves, one color**. 15
“ striped. 20
Double Dwarti (Vienna), early flowered 20
“ perpetual flowered, seed saved from choicest double flowers. 25
Choicest, white ground. 50
Double Grenadin, a splendid variety for florists, very early, charming double scarlet flowers. 25
Extra fine mixed double Picotee. 25

- CARNATION—Extra choice double mixed, seed saved from the choicest French, German, Italian and English stocks**. A large proportion will produce double flowers. Will be appreciated by florists 25
Double mixed, good seed, producing many double flowers of all shades and colors. 10
CASTOR BEAN—(Ricinus).—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of prickly capsules of scarlet and green. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; eight to ten feet high.
Sanguineus, red fruit, blood red stalks. 5
Tricolor, leaves spotted. 5
Giganteus, leaves of large size, richly veined and marbled; ten feet high. 5
Communis major (Palma Christi), the common Castor Oil Bean. 5
Mixed. 5
CATANANCHE.—Flowers white with violet center, and blue with purple center, quite double, somewhat resembling a pink, extremely showy. Hardy perennial; one and a-half to two feet high.
Cerulea, blue, purple center. 5
Bicolor, white, violet center. 5
Mixed. 5
CATCHFLY—(Silene).—An easy growing, free flowering plant, producing dense umbels of white, red and rose pink-like blossoms. The plant is covered with a glutinous moisture, from which flies cannot disengage themselves, hence the name Catchfly. After having been once grown, the seed will sow itself in the ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.
Armeria alba, white 5
“ rubra, red 5
“ rosea, rose. 5
“ mixed. 5
CEDRONELLA CANA.—A beautiful, hardy evergreen, perennial plant, having fragrant leaves, and producing long spikes of salvia shaped, crimson blossoms. Three feet high. 10
CELASTRUS SCANDENS—(Climbing Bitter-Sweet).—Hardy, deciduous climber, producing yellow blossoms early in the season; later, fruit, which is very ornamental and remains on the vines nearly all winter. Twenty feet high. 10
CELOSIA.—Magnificent plants for green-house or conservatory decorations, producing elegant, plume shaped spikes of flowers; look well in vases out of doors. Half hardy annuals: one to three feet high.
Pyramidalis, crimson feathered, crimson spikes, beautiful 10
Pyramidalis plumosa, mixed, beautiful long plumes; pyramidal in form, of red, yellow, violet, etc.; very striking 10
Cristata—(See Cockscomb).



CELOSIA

- CENTAUREA—(Dusty Miller)**.—An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are foliage plants, indispensable for borders and edges of beds, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers.
Gymnocarpa, silvery gray foliage; drooping habit, very graceful. 15
Candidissima, ornamental plant of great beauty. Silvery white, deeply cut foliage. Half hardy perennial. 25
Clementi, foliage white, deeply cut. Half hardy perennial. 25
Americana, hardy annual: two feet in height, and of strong, robust growth; flowers purplish-red. 5
Cyanus (See Bachelor's Button).
Moschata atropurpurea (See Sweet Sultan).
CHAMÆROPS—(See Palm).
CHEIRANTHUS—(See Wall Flower).
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular during the last few years. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers. Our list affords a fine range for selection.
 ☞ *The following varieties are hardy annuals, one and one-half to two feet high.*
Carinatum Burridgeanum, crimson, white center; single. 5
Carinatum "Eclipse", pure golden yellow with a bright purplish-scarlet ring or center on the ray florets, the disc being dark brown; very striking 15



CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM, DOUBLE YELLOW.



CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM.



CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE.

Coronarium, double white 5
 " " yellow 5
 sulphureum flore pleno, produces charming double flowers of a delicate lemon or sulphur shade.....10
 Mixed 5

The following varieties are for pot culture, for blooming in the house in winter, and for florists for cutting for bouquets.

Frutescens, Marguerite, or Paris Daisy.—This variety, under the name of Marguerite has attained great popularity among florists. The pretty, star shaped, white flowers are freely produced and the plant will grow under almost any circumstances; perennial10
 Indicum fl. pl., half hardy perennial, very double; mixed colors..... 25
 Japonicum fl. pl., Japanese variety. Flowers of peculiar form, and much beauty, combining numerous shades of color. Half hardy perennial..... 25
 Superb mixed double, seed from the finest Chinese and Japanese varieties extant, which we offer in mixture... 25

CINERARIA.—Green-house perennials, which can be planted out in summer. They thrive best in a mixture of loam and peat, and cuttings root freely under glass. One to three feet high.

Maritima candidissima, extremely handsome, silvery-white foliage; very ornamental as a decorative pot plant, or for bedding purposes..... 10
 Hybrida, very dwarf, growing only eight inches high. Blooms profusely; many colors; desirable..... 25



CINERARIA, HYBRIDA.

CINERARIA.—Hybrida flore pleno, the flowers are perfectly and evenly double, being entirely made of ligulate florets, as in double Jacobaea. The colors run through all the shades peculiar to the Cinerarias 25
 Hybrida, choicest mixed, from the best named varieties Extra choice..... 25

CLARKIA.—The flowers are pretty and of many colors, double and single. Hardy annual; one and a-half feet high.

Pulchella flore pleno, double, beautiful, rich magenta color..... 5
 Pulchella integripetala, rosy crimson..... 5
 Elegans flore pleno, double rose..... 5
 Mixed, best and finest varieties..... 5

CLEMATIS.—Well known and universally admired climbers, some of the varieties being remarkable for the beauty of their blossoms. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc., as they cling readily to almost any object. Most of the kinds are hardy, herbaceous perennials, but some little protection in northern latitudes, through winter, is advised.

Virginiana (Virgin's Bower), a rapid climber with white blossoms, growing twenty feet in a single season 10
 Verticellata, produces beautiful blue flowers from June to September, on long peduncles from the axils of the leaves. Grows eight to ten feet in a season..... 10
 Flammula, a luxuriant climber with clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers in August and September. Sometimes called Sweet Virgin's Bower..... 10
 Mixed, mixture of seeds saved from Jackman's finest hybrids of the large flowering types. Should furnish a large percentage of fine flowered plants..... 10



CLIMANTHUS DAMPLERI.

CLIMANTHUS DAMPLERI.—Curious green-house shrub, with singularly beautiful foliage, and magnificent clusters of long, drooping flowers, somewhat resembling a parrot's beak. Does not bear transplanting and should be kept rather dry. Among the most magnificent blooming plants in cultivation. Bright scarlet flowers..... 20

COBÆA SCANDENS.—A fine, rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large, bell shaped flowers, green at first, but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet-blue. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season, covering a large veranda with handsome foliage and beautiful flowers. Tender perennial 10

- COCKSCOMB**—(*Celosia*).—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many shapes and colors, but of all colors the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Tender annual; one to three feet high.
- Cristata, dwarf crimson**, brilliant.....10
 - “ **rose, deep rose**.....10
 - “ **yellow, fine**.....10
 - “ **mixed**.....10
- Glasgow Prize**, (Pres. Thiers, Tom Thumb), a very fine, dwarf variety; with large, brilliant crimson comb, and handsome dark foliage.....15
- Japan** (*Celosia Japonica*), the comb is finely cut, delicate as lace, and wonderfully brilliant.....10
- Variiegated leaved**, very handsome.....10



COLEUS.

- COLEUS**.—Probably there is no other kind of ornamental foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. The leaves are of many shapes, shades and colors, and nearly all have a rich, velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No yard should be without these decorative plants. Tender perennial.
- Mixed, best named sorts**.....25
 - Finest hybrids, mixed**.....25



COLUMBINE.

- COLUMBINE**—(*Aquilegia*).—Every well regulated yard has a space devoted to hardy perennials, and no bed of perennials would be complete without a due proportion of Columbines. They are of the easiest culture and when once established will furnish a magnificent display of the handsomest flowers each spring and summer for many years. The beds should be kept clear of

weeds and given each year a liberal dressing of well rotted manure. Hardy herbaceous perennials; two to three feet high.

- COLUMBINE**.—*Cœrulea hybrida*, double, a vigorous growing, very handsome variety with blue and white flowers. 10
- Californica hybrida**, one of the handsomest of all the columbines, having orange, red and yellow flowers. 10
- Vervaneana fol. variegatis**, plants variegated, reproduced with certainty from seed. Double rose colored blossoms; exceedingly beautiful. 15
- Mixed double, best and finest colors**.....10
- COMMELINA**—(**Day flower**).—Has splendid white and blue flowers. Tender perennial; one and a-half to two and a-half feet high.

- Celestis**, sky blue.....5
- Alba**, white.....5
- Mixed**.....5

- CONVOLVULUS**.—A magnificent class of trailing annuals. Useful for verandas, lattice, etc., and grows freely in any good garden soil.
- Aureus superbus**, very large, golden yellow flowers; grows six feet high.....15
- Mauritanicus**, trailing plant, about one foot high, and produces an abundance of rich, satiny, lavender blossoms. Especially adapted to rock work or baskets; perennial in green-house.....10
- Major**—(See Morning Glory).

- CONVOLVULUS MINOR**—(**Dwarf Morning Glory**).—Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. At mid-day they are completely covered with a mass of most brilliant, many colored blossoms, which remain open till evening, in clear weather. Half hardy annual; one foot high.



CONVOLVULUS, DWARF.

- Minor tricolor**, bright blue, shaded to pure white, next to the golden center.....5
- Minor alba**, pure white.....5
- “ **striata**, finely shaped.....5
- Minor mixed**.....5
- “ **flore pleno**, a new double variety. 10
- Minor unicaulis**, a single, upright stem, without a branch and with a compact head of flowers borne in great profusion; color purplish-blue. 10

- COIX**—(See Job's Tears).
- COSMOS**.—A very effective autumn flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bushes often four to eight feet high and covered with large, single, dahlia-like flowers. Should be started in heat in March in this latitude and transplanted to open ground about June 1st.

- Bipinnata hybrida**, finest mixed.....10
- Hybrida**, large white or pearl. This is in every way superior to the single Dahlia as an autumn blooming plant. It bears large, pure white flowers on long stems in the greatest profusion, which are extremely useful for decorative purposes.....10

- CRUCIANELLA STYLOSA**.—A pretty little plant, growing one foot high, and producing clusters of star shaped, pink flowers. Fine for rock work, vases, etc. Hardy perennial.....5

- CUCURBITA**—(See Gourds).
- CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA**—(**Cigar, or Firecracker Plant**).—A favorite plant with green-house men; familiarly known as Cigar Plant, on account of its fancied resemblance to a lighted cigar. Tender perennial; one foot high. Scarlet, white and purple.....10

- CYCLAMEN**.—Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted plants, producing exceedingly handsome red and white flowers. Tender perennial; one foot high.
- Persicum, mixed**, variety of great beauty and many colors.....25
 - Persicum giganteum**, mixed, characterized by beautiful foliage and profuse bloom; each flower is from two to two and a-half inches long. Very choice.....35

- CYPRESS VINE**—(*Ipomœa Quamoclit*).—A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star shaped, rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which in the bright sunshine present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of veranda, tree or stakes, and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.
- Scarlet**.....5
 - Rose**.....5
 - White**.....5
 - Mixed**.....5

DAHLIA.—This magnificent race of plants is too well known to need description, though it is *not* generally known that they may be had in the greatest variety and beauty from seed, both of the single and double sorts. If planted early and *pushed* they can be made to flower the first season. Tender herbaceous perennials.

Finest double, mixed, seed saved from choicest double flowers 15
Finest single, mixed, brilliant flowers running through a wide range of striking colors 15

DAISY—(*Bellis*).—The daisy has been so far improved by selection and careful cultivation that *good seed* will give at least eighty per cent. of flowers, as large and double as any of the named sorts propagated by divisions of the roots and sold at a high price. Splendid plants for early spring and summer flowering. Planted in partially shaded situations. Are also excellent bloomers in the house.

Double white 15
 " **red**, introduced under the name of "Longfellow." Comes true from seed. Flowers large and double 25
Double, mixed, choice 10

DATURA.—Large, branching plants, producing handsome, double and single, trumpet shaped blossoms, yellow, white, lilac, and of exquisite fragrance. Some of the flowers are equal in beauty to our choicest lilies. Tender annuals; three feet high.

Wrightii, pure white at the centre, passing into lilac and blue at the border; a magnificent plant 5
Chlorantha, fl. pl., magnificent, large, double yellow blossoms, richly scented 5
Fastuosa alba, fl. pl., flowers double, pure white 5
Mixed, seeds of the above varieties mixed 5

DELPHINIUM—(See Larkspur).
DEW PLANT—(See Mesembryanthemum).
DIANTHUS—(See Pink).

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See Sweet William).
DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS—(See Carnation).
DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove).

DOLICHOS—(See Hyacinth Bean).
EDELWEISS—(See Gnaphalium).
ELICHRYSUM—(See Helichrysum).
ERAGROSTIS—(See Love Grass).

ERIANTHUS RAVENNE.—A stately grass from South Europe, growing four to seven feet high and in huge clumps, each stem of which bears a large plume rivaling the Pampas Grass in size and gracefulness. In this latitude needs some protection through winter, but further south is perfectly hardy 10

thirty to forty elegant, recurved flower spikes of light violet color, resembling ostrich plumes. Beautiful for vases in the winter 10

EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA, hardy annual; foliage beautifully veined and margined with white; very showy. Sometimes known as "Snow on the Mountain" 5

EUTOCA.—Foliage dull green; leaves hairy; blossoms intense blue striped, three-quarters of an inch across, produced in terminal racemes. A branch placed in water will bloom many days. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Viscida, blue 5
 " **alba striata**, striped 5
Mixed 5

FEATHER GRASS—(*Stipa pennata*).—Hardy perennial, ornamental grass of much beauty, used in the formation of winter bouquets 10



FORGET-ME-NOT.

FERNS.—Flowerless plants, too well known to need description. Many of the most beautiful sorts are propagated from seed only. Their exceeding grace and beauty will well repay all care bestowed upon them.

Fine mixed 20
Finest species mixed, unsurpassed 25
FÉVERFEW—(See Matricaria and Pyrethrum).



ESCHSCHOLTZIA.



EUPHORBIA VARIEGATA.



FERNS.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—(*California Poppy*).—A genus of the poppy family, and fully as valuable as the common poppy for garden ornamentation, and as easily grown. Nothing is handsomer or richer in color than a bed of these in full bloom. Hardy annuals; height one foot.

Mandarin. The outer side of the petal is *brilliant scarlet*, the inner side, *rich orange* 15
Californica, bright yellow 5
Crocea alba, fl. pl., creamy white, double 5
 " **striata**, striped 5
Mixed 5

EULALIA JAPONICA.—A most magnificent ornamental grass from Japan, growing five to six feet high, and exceedingly graceful. A single plant often makes

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Lysotis alpestris*).—Plant of compact, bushy habit, growing six to eight inches high; flowers large, blue; hardy perennial 10

Dissitiflora, very deep blue; early blooming; hardy perennial 15

FOUR O'CLOCK—(*Marvel of Peru*).—The plants are large and require four feet of space; make a pretty hedge. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. The French call it *Belle de Nuit*, "Beauty of Night." Will grow in any common garden soil, from seed sown in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Gold striped..... 5
 Red..... 5
 White, red striped..... 5
 Yellow, red striped..... 5
 White..... 5
 Yellow..... 5
 Mixed..... 5

FOXGLOVE—(Digitalis).—Plants produce dense spikes of flowers on stems three to five feet high. The blossoms are thimble shaped. A valuable flower in every perennial garden. Hardy biennials or perennials.
Ivery's spotted, an endless variety of colors; robust, strong and hardy..... 5
Spplendid mixed..... 5

FRAGARIA INDICA—(Chinese Strawberry).—Hardy perennial, herbaceous creeper, from India, with yellow blossoms, and bright red fruit, like small strawberries. Elegant for rock work or hanging baskets.....10

FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE—(Hedysarum).—Very handsome, free flowering plants, producing racemes of beautiful pea like flowers; particularly adapted for borders or rock work. Hardy perennial; four feet high.
Coronarium, brilliant scarlet..... 5
 " **fl. alba, true**; white..... 5

FUCHSIA.—The varieties of Fuchsias are numbered by hundreds, and some are exceedingly beautiful. They are as easily grown from seed as cuttings, and from seed many improved varieties are obtained. Tender perennial.
Double, finest mixed, from the finest specimens.....25
 " **white corollas, very beautiful**.....25

GAILLARDIA.—Showy plants, flowering the first year, and among the gayest ornaments of summer flowering beds.
Picta, one foot high; flowers crimson and yellow. Hardy annual, with root protection in winter becomes a perennial..... 5
Picta Lorenziana.—For general decorative purposes, as well as for bouquets, this is invaluable, its gay colored flowers being abundantly produced from July until frost. Hardy annual, with root protection in winter becomes a perennial. One foot high; sulphur, orange, claret and amaranth, mixed.....10
Grandiflora, the largest flowers of the species; blossoms scarlet and orange; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial.....10

GERANIUM—(Pelargonium).—Probably the Geranium is better known and more universally admired than any

other plant grown. The constant succession and durability of bloom till frost comes, the brilliancy of the scarlet and other colors, and the exquisite markings of the leaves of some of the varieties, render them very desirable for pot culture and bedding. No garden seems complete without a bed of them, and in every collection of conservatory or parlor plants we are sure to find the Geranium. *Propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties.* One-half hardy perennial.

Geranium diadematum (Pelargonium), splendid variety.....50
Ocier (Pelargonium), five petals blotched..... 50
Fancy, splendid mixed..... 25
 The three varieties quoted above are commonly known as *Lady Washington* geraniums.
Zonale, double, finest double varieties mixed..... 25
 " **scarlet**, mixed sorts..... 25
 " **white leaved varieties**, mixed..... 25
 " **golden and bronze**, magnificent..... 25
Apple scented, very fragrant..... 25



GILIA, TRICOLOR.



GERANIUM, PELARGONIUM.

GILIA.—Hardy annual; grows in almost any situation, in beds or in rockery.
Capitata, dense, globular heads of clustered blossoms of azure blue. Two feet high..... 5
Tricolor, flowers blue, with yellow and purple center. Sow in masses. One foot high..... 5

GLADIOLUS.—The varieties of this magnificent plant are now numbered almost by thousands, each year bringing forth new and choice selections which have been produced from seed, which is the only method of obtaining new varieties. Half hardy perennial. Finest mixed, from choice named varieties.....25
 For Bulbs, see Spring Bulbs in this Catalogue.

GLAUCIUM CORNICULATUM—(Horned Poppy).—One of the most ornamental of silver leaved plants. The leaves are recurved, elegantly indented and silvery. Flowers bell shape, orange. Hardy perennial; one and one-half feet high.....10

GLOBE AMARANTH—(Gomphrena).—A desirable everlasting, valued for its handsome, globular heads of flowers, which, if cut, when well matured, will retain their beauty for years; tender annual; two feet high.
Purple..... 5
White..... 5
Flesh colored..... 5
Orange..... 5
Striped..... 5
Mixed..... 5

GLOXINIA HYBRIDA.—Green-house perennial plants, producing rich and beautifully colored flowers. They deserve extensive cultivation. Mixed, all choice sorts.....25

GNAPHALIUM—(Everlasting).—An interesting class of immortelles, with rather homely foliage, but beautiful clusters of bright golden blossoms, which, if plucked when on the point of opening, and dried in the shade, will retain their beauty for years. Good for forming winter bouquets in conjunction with other everlastings and grasses.

- GNAPHALIUM**—*Fetidum*, tender annual, one and one-half feet high. 10
Leontopodium (*Edelweiss*).—This is the true Edelweiss found on the Alps, and so highly esteemed by travelers in Switzerland. Flowers star shape, pure white, and downy in texture. Perennial. 15
GODETIA.—Beautiful garden plants, of easy cultivation in any good garden soil, having delicately shaded large blossoms. Hardy annual; one to one-half feet high.
Rubicunda splendens, a showy variety. Rosy lilac flowers, with purple stain in the center. 5
Rosa alba (*Tom Thumb*), delicately blotched blossoms, white at the outer portion and rose at the base of petals. 5
Lady Albemarle, carmine crimson; compact habit; very beautiful. 10
Whitneyi, *Duchess of Albany*, a magnificent sort, producing a profusion of large, rich, satiny-white flowers, measuring about four inches across. 10
GOURDS (*Cucurbita*).—A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental. Tender annual climber; ten to twenty feet high.
Orange, the well known Mock Orange. 5
Japanese Nest Egg, white; like an egg; do not crack and are not injured by heat or cold. 10
Apple shape, yellow, beautifully striped. 10
Pear shape, yellow and green, striped with cream color. 10
Pear shape, ringed (*Pyriformis annulata*), exceedingly beautiful fruit with rings running around it; green ends. 10
Bottle, handsome and useful. 10
Corsican, elegant fruit and rapid climber. 10
Siphon, or dipper, useful for dippers. 10
Powder horn, in the form of a powder horn. 10
Hercules' Club, the longest of all the varieties. 10
Mixed, ornamental. 10

GRAMMANTHES—(*Gentianoides*).—A charming little succulent plant, producing an abundance of bright scarlet and orange yellow blossoms in the shape of a star. It is especially adapted for rock work, hanging baskets, edgings, etc. Tender annual; six inches high. 10

GYNERIUM—(See Pampas Grass).

GYPSOPHILA.—Delicate free flowering little plants, covered with a profusion of little star shape, white blossoms. Well adapted for hanging baskets and edgings, and valuable for making bouquets. Make handsome specimens dried.

Elegans, white and pink flowers; hardy annual; one foot high. 5

Muralis.—One of the most charming and graceful border plants to be found in any collection. Will thrive anywhere and is as easily grown as Candytuft, but prefers a limestone soil. Pink flowers; hardy annual; six inches. 10

HEDYSARUM—(See French Honey-suckle).

HELIANTHUS—(See Sun Flower).

HELICHRYSUM.—Large, full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet shaded and tipped. Peculiarly desirable as dried specimens; exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter,

if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.



HELICHRYSUM.

- HELICHRYSUM**—*Bracteatum* (*Golden Eternal Flower*), bright yellow. 5
Nanum atrosanguineum fl. pl., deep crimson. 5
Compositum album fl. pl., flowers white. 5
Monstrosum fl. pl., mixed, varieties with largest double flowers. 5
Nanum fl. pl., mixed, dwarf growing, double flowering varieties, mixed. 5
Minimum fl. pl., mixed, beautiful little miniature double flowers. 5
Mixed. 5

HELIOTROPE.—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Half hardy perennial; one foot high.
Anna Turrell, violet blue. 10
Roi des Noirs, black, splendid. 10
Triumphe de Liege, deep blue; fine. 10
Dark varieties, mixed, very choice. 10

HELIPTERUM—(*Everlasting*).—A desirable distinct dwarf everlasting, with large globular clusters of bright yellow and pure white, star like flowers. Are excellent for forming winter bouquets, and will retain their brilliancy for years. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Sandfordi**, golden. 10
Anthemoides, pure white. 10
Mixed. 10

HESPERIS—(See Rocket).

HIBISCUS.—A branching plant of the easiest culture, with rather pretty foliage, and large, exceedingly showy blossoms.

- Africanus**, cream colored blossoms; purple in the center. Hardy annual, two feet high. 5
Coccineus, large, brilliant scarlet blossoms; very showy; green-house perennial, three feet high. 10
Mutabilis albus, fl. pl., double white. Very choice green-house perennial. 25

HOLLYHOCK.—The hollyhock in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time: it now ranks with the dahlia, aster, camellia, etc. For a background to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy perennial; five feet high.

- Double, pure white**. 10
 " **lem yellow**. 10
 " **rose**. 10
 " **salmon, or blush pink**. 10
 " **crimson**. 10
 " **choice, mixed**. 10
 " **mixed**. 5

Chater's finest mixed, double varieties of the greatest perfection mixed. 15

HONESTY, OR SATIN FLOWER—(*Lunaria biennis*).—Early, free flowering plants, interesting for the silver like tissue of the seed pods in their matured state. Not very conspicuous. The seed pods are fine for skeleton-



GOURD, BOTTLE.



GRAMMANTHES.

izing and working in with other everlasting flowers for winter bouquets. Hardy biennial; two feet high. Purple and white mixed. 5

HORDEUM JUBATUM—(Ornamental Grass).—A beautiful ornamental grass for forming winter bouquets. It somewhat resembles our domestic barley, having heavy bearded heads. Hardy annual; two feet high. 10

HUMEA ELEGANS.—A remarkable, handsome plant for decorative purposes. Leaves very fragrant when slightly rubbed. Half hardy biennial; six feet high; red; from New South Wales. 10

HUMULUS JAPONICUS—(Japan Hop).—A rapid growing, perfectly hardy, annual climber of the hop family, of the easiest culture and indispensable for covering unsightly objects, or verandas, trellises, etc. Sows itself after the first year. 15

HYACINTH BEAN—(Dolichos).—Splendid climber, with abundant clustered spikes of purple and white flowers, which are followed by exceedingly ornamental seed pods. Tender annual; ten to twenty feet high. 10

Labla purpurea, purple. 10

“ *alba*, white. 10

“ *mixed*, the above mixed. 10

Giganteus, tall growing, with large purple flowers. 10

IBERIS—(See Candytuft).

ICE PLANT—(See Mesembryanthemum).

IMPATIENS SULTANI—(Sultan's Balsam).—Plant of compact growth; flowers gorgeously colored and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Although a green-house plant, it does finely in open border; flowers brilliant rosy-scarlet color, one to one and one-half inches in diameter. 25

INDIAN SHOT—(See *Canna Indica*).

IPOMEEA.—Beautiful climbers and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. They are alike good for green-house, for pots and baskets, and for trellises, stumps, arbors, etc. Tender annual; five to ten feet high. 5

Coccinea (Star *Ipomoea*), fine scarlet. 5

Bona Nox (Good Night), pure white. 5

Limbata, elegantly blotched and margined with white. 5

“ *elegantissima*, flowers star shaped with intense purple center and pure white margin. 5

Rubra cœrulea, immense flowers of bright sky blue. 10

Fine mixed. 5

IPOMEEA QUAMOCLIT—(See Cypress Vine).

IPOMOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress).

JACOBÆA—(Senecio).—Remarkably pretty, free growing, profuse flowering plants. Hardy annuals in open border, biennial in green-house. One foot high; dwarf, mixed. 10

JAPAN HOP—(See *Humulus Japonicus*).

JASMINE FRUTICANS.—Hardy, deciduous, ornamental shrub, growing three feet high, and producing beautiful yellow, very fragrant flowers. 10



LANTANA.

JOB'S TEARS—(*Coix Lachryma*).—Curious, ornamental grass with broad, corn like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Hardy annual; three feet high. 5

JOSEPH'S COAT—(See *Amaranthus Tricolor*).

KAULFUSSIA.—Beautiful, free blooming little plants of dwarf and compact growth, somewhat resembling the single *Asters*. Flowers are light blue, pure white, and a most intense violet-purple. A good plant for mixed beds and borders. Hardy annual; six inches high, fine mixed. 5

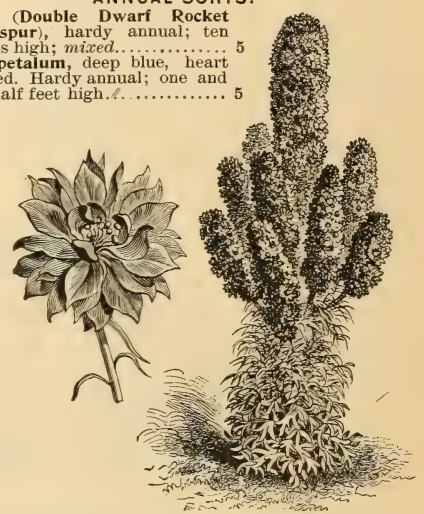
LANTANA.—These plants are rapid growers, forming small, hardy shrubs, and producing their pink, yellow, orange and white flowers in great abundance. Finest French hybrids, mixed, all colors. 10

LARKSPUR—(*Delphinium*).—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens invaluable. 5

ANNUAL SORTS.

Ajais (Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur), hardy annual; ten inches high; *mixed*. 5

Cardiopetalum, deep blue, heart shaped. Hardy annual; one and one-half feet high. 5



LARKSPUR, DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET.

Tall Stock flowered (*consolida fl. pl.*), *brightest and best colors mixed*. Spikes of double flowers eighteen inches long. Hardy annual; two feet high. 5

Imperiale fl. pl. (Double Emperor Larkspur), one and one-half feet high, compact and profuse bloomer, having erect spikes of perfectly double flowers. Mixed colors. 10

Consolida candelabrum fl. pl., a type of annual Larkspur, growing in the form of a branched candlestick; flowers double and of various colors. 10

PERENNIAL SORTS.

Elatum (Bee Larkspur), has hairy petals in the center, and a fancied resemblance to a bee. Hardy perennial; five feet high. 5

Grandiflorum album, large double white flowers. Hardy perennial; four feet high. 10

Formosum, rich blue and white. Hardy perennial; three feet high. 5

Nudicaule, eighteen inches high, with *scarlet* flowers; fine for rockeries, flower borders, or pot culture; hardy perennial. 10

Zalil, a handsome yellow flowered variety; hardy perennial. 25

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS—(See Peas).

LATHYRUS ODORATUS—(See Sweet Peas).

LIMNANTHES DOUGLASI.—A native of California; quite hardy; of prostrate habit; stems ten or twelve inches long, crowned with numerous fragrant flowers, each about an inch across. Hardy annual; eight inches high. Yellow and white. 5

LINARIA CYMBALARIA—(Kenilworth Ivy).—A pretty trailing plant for covering rock work, and very useful for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial. 15

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM—(Scarlet Flax).—A beautiful and effective genus of plants, of slender and delicate growth, and having a profusion of bright flowers. From Algiers. Hardy annual. 5

LOBELIA.—A most elegant and useful genus of plants, of easy culture, and well adapted for bedding, edging, pots or rockeries. They are employed as universally in general summer gardens as scarlet geraniums, to beds of which they form a neat and effective edging.

- LOBELIA**.—*Erinus* (**Blue King**), intense dark blue, with white eye; dark colored foliage. Half hardy annual. 10
Erinus (**Queen of Whites**), pure white flowers; half hardy annual. 10
Erinus (**Crystal Palace**), a variety with large blue flowers; one-half hardy annual. 10
Erinus gracilis, fine for baskets, vases, etc., trailing gracefully and blooming profusely; half hardy annual. 10
Cardinalis (**Queen Victoria**), scarlet, with dark foliage; hardy perennial. 15
Cardinalis Cardinal Flower, a native variety, with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial; two feet high. 10
LONDON PRIDE.—(See *Lychnis Chalcedonica*).
LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.—Beautiful rapid growing climber, reaching a height of ten or twelve feet, and excellent for covering trellis work, etc. Tender perennial. Flowers large and bright violet-purple. 10
LOVE GRASS.—*Eragrostis elegans*.—A very pretty species of ornamental grass, growing one foot high, good for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Beautiful dancing spikelets. 5
LOVE GROVE.—(*Nemophila*).—Of dwarf, spreading habit, it is well adapted for border or pot culture. The flowers are single, each petal having a large, distinct blotch, which gives them a peculiar beauty. Hardy annual; six inches high. Mixed. 5
LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—(*Nigella*).—This singular plant is known as *Lady-in-the-Green* and *Devil-in-a-Bush*, because the blossoms are partially concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. Hardy annual.
Damascena fl. pl., double, blue blossoms; one and one-half to two feet high. 5
Damascena nana fl. pl., double, white and blue blossoms; one foot high. 5



MARIGOLD, EL DORADO.

- LUPIN**.—(*Lupinus*).—Very conspicuous plants, with spikes of pea shaped blossoms of various colors. Hardy annual; about three feet high.
Hartwegi, a beautiful species with delicate foliage and blue blossoms. 5
Cruikshanki, blossoms white, shaded with yellow, blue and purple. 5
LYCHNIS.—There are few plants that produce such brilliant blossoms. The flowers are produced in clusters, and are constantly coming out all summer. Hardy perennials; one to three feet high.
Chalcedonica (**London Pride**), bright scarlet; two feet high. 5
The following sorts will blossom the first year.
Haageana (**Benary**), elegant, large, scarlet blossoms with jagged petals; one foot high. 10
Sieboldii, produces large, white flowers, two feet high. 15
Haageana grandiflora gigantea, three feet high. The flowers are scarlet, much larger than any of the preceding. 10
LYTHRUM ROSEUM SUPERBUM.—A perennial plant of easy culture, producing long spikes of bright rose flowers. Hardy perennial; two feet high. 5
MARIGOLD.—The Marigold has been grown from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall,

- growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf. All are desirable. Hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.
African, double dwarf, lemon colored, new, very early, a profuse bloomer of very compact habit. One of the best of this class; height fifteen inches. 10
African, Orange Quilled, a double variety, with quilled petals; showy. 5
African, El Dorado, flowers three to four inches in diameter, imbricated and extremely double. 10
African, mixed, selected from the finest double flowers.
French, Tagetes signata pumila, bright yellow flowers; elegant habit. Finest varieties mixed. 5
French, new gold striped, brown and golden yellow; very double. 5
Prince of Orange, Calendula officinalis fl. pl., large, double, dark orange striped flowers; very useful for cutting. Comes true from seed. 5
Meteor, Calendula officinalis fl. pl., large, extremely double white and orange striped flowers. Lighter colored than Prince of Orange. Comes true from seed. 5
Cape, Calendula pluvialis, flowers single, white, brown underneath. 5
MARVEL OF PERU.—(*Mirabilis*).—(See *Four O'Clock*).
MARTYNIA.—Easily grown, large flowering, half hardy annuals.
Formosa (**Fragrans**), foliage thick, soft and velvety. Flowers delicate rose-lilac, blotched and shaded with crimson. *Fragrant*. 5
Proboscidea, curious on account of its singular seed vessels, which are much esteemed, when young, for pickles. 5
MATHIOLA.—(See *Stocks*).
MATRICARIA.—*Eximia grandiflora fl. pl.* (**Double Feverfew**).—White, double; desirable for bedding; one-half hardy annual. 10



MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

- MAURANDIA**.—Graceful climber for green-house, parlor, baskets, or out door purposes. Set out in the border with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white and rose, foxglove shaped blossoms. Tender perennial climber, blooming first season; six feet high. choicest kinds mixed. 10
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM.—**Ice Plant**.—Handsome and curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings. The leaves and stems are succulent and fleshy and appear as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; six inches high; white. 5
Cordifolium variegatum. The leaves are blotched with light yellow and cream colored spots. Fine for green-house or conservatory; half hardy annual; six inches high. 10
Tricolor (**Dew Plant**), pink, with purple center; half hardy annual. 5
FIGNONETTE.—A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. It is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer, it will be in bloom till killed by frost. Seeds sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- MIGNONETTE—Golden Queen**, golden yellow, powerfully fragrant.....10
Victoria, valuable; *dark red* blossom.....10
Reseda odorata grandiflora, large flowered. The common Sweet Mignonette.....5



MIGNONETTE, MACHET.

- Crimson flowered Giant**, of robust habit, with very large spikes of handsome crimson flowers.....10
Parson's white flowering Giant, flowers almost pure white, borne on spikes six inches to a foot in length....10
Dwarf compact, forms a dense, semi-globular bush about ten inches high. Good for pot culture or market purposes.....10
Tall Pyramidal, tall growing, foliage dark green, flower spikes club-shaped; large.....10
Pyramidal Bouquet, forms a dense, short pyramid, the numerous branches being terminated by large spikes of *red flowers*. Good for pot culture and for the open border.....10
Machet, of dwarf and vigorous growth, throwing up numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by massive spikes of red flowers. One of the very best sorts for pot culture.....10

- MIMOSA**—(See Sensitive Plant).
MIMULUS.—Strikingly handsome flowers of easiest cultivation. Perennial in the green-house, annual in the open air. Start under glass.
Moschatus (Musk Plant), cultivated on account of the musky odor of the plant.....10
Punctatus (Monkey Flower), large, beautifully spotted blossoms; blooms first year.....10
Double (Tigrinus duplex), splendid variety, with beautiful double tubed flowers.....10

- MINA LOBATA**.—Very useful, rapid growing, summer climber of the Ipomœa family. Flowers in long racemes, rosy-crimson at first, changing to orange and pale yellow as they advance. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.....25

- MOLUCELLA LÆVIS**.—Molucca balm, or shell flower, is a very curious plant. Within the calyx a button-shape bud appears, which unfolds into a shell-shape flower of a white and purple color. It is a hardy annual, growing two or three feet in height, with few leaves, but with such numerous branches that its width is often as great as its height.....10

- MOMORDICA**.—A curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and foliage similar to the canary-bird flower. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is egg and pear shaped, and covered with warty excrescences, and when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seed and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellises, fences, stumps, etc.
Balsamina (Balsam Apple).....5
Charantia (Balsam Pear).....5

- MORNING GLORY—(Convolvulus Major)**.—Handsome, showy climber of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

- MORNING GLORY—Striped**.....5
Blue.....5
Crimson.....5
White.....5
Purple.....5
Mixed.....5
 (See also *Convolvulus*.)

MONKEY FLOWER—(See *Mimulus*).

MOON FLOWER—Calonyction (Ipomœa grandiflora).—This, the true Moon Flower, is the most vigorous of all the summer climbers. Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season, and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. Complaint is sometimes made that the seed fails to grow satisfactorily. This is entirely due to the method of treatment. If the hard outer coat of the seed is cut through with a sharp knife and the seed planted in a warm place and the soil kept moist, germination will take place in ten days to two weeks. After the plants are up, keep growing vigorously and plant out in *very rich* soil when danger from frost is past. Sold also as *Ipomœa Noctiflora*. 15

- MOURNING BRIDE—(Scabiosa)**.—Sometimes called Sweet Scabius. Very useful for bouquets, as their long stems work easily, and their striking colors are very effective. Hardy annual; one to two feet high.
Atropurpurea, deep purple.....5
Candissima, pure white.....5
Mixed, many colors.....5

MUSK PLANT—(See *Mimulus*).

MYOSOTIS—(See *Forget-Me-Not*).

NASTURTIUM, TALL—(Tropœolum Lobbianum).—The Lobbianum differs from the common running nasturtium, in being less rank growing, more floriferous and having richer, more varied colored flowers, and is admirably adapted for green-house or conservatory decoration in winter. Colors brilliant and of many shades, from scarlet to black. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Hardy annual; five to ten feet high.
Spitire, bright scarlet, splendid.....10
Geant des Batailles, carmine.....10
Roi des Noirs, black.....10

- Lucifer**, very dark scarlet.....10
Mixed.....10
Tall mixed, the common tall varieties. 5

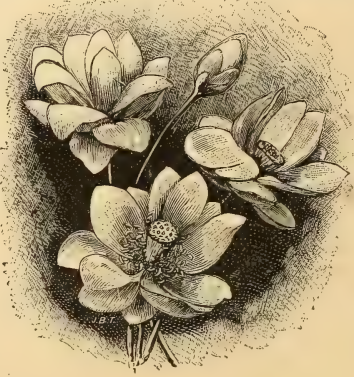
NASTURTIUM, DWARF—(Tropœolum Minor).—A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season. Hardy annual; one foot high.

- Dwarf, Crystal Palace Gem**, sulphur, spotted maroon.....5
Dwarf, Scarlet.....5
 " **King Theodore**, very dark.....5
 " **Beauty**, orange and vermillion.....5
 " **Yellow**.....5
 " **Pearl**, white.....5
 " **Rose**.....5
 " **King of Tom Thumbs**.....5
 " **Golden King of Tom Thumbs**, brilliant gold color.....5
Dwarf, Spotted King, yellow, spotted chocolate.....5
Dwarf, Empress of India. Dark tinted foliage, color brilliant crimson.....5
Dwarf, mixed.....5

NELUMBIUM LUTEUM—(American Lotus).—This is one of the most beautiful and valuable of all the water lilies. The dark



NASTURTIUM, TALL.



NELUMBIUM LUTEUM.

green leaves, 12 to 15 inches in diameter, surmounted by the enormously large double flowers resembling a

monster double tulip, form a beautiful contrast and are a worthy ornament to any garden or lawn. Easily grown in tanks or ponds. Full cultural directions on each packet. Yellow, fragrant.....25

NEOTOPHILA—(See Love Grove).

NICOTIANA AFFINIS.—A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family which are noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals; three feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden.....10

NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS.—Charming little plants, well adapted for edgings, baskets, etc. One-half hardy annual. A fine bedding plant; white with purple eye; slender and graceful. One foot high.....10

NIGELLA—(See Love-in-a-Mist).

NOLANA.—Beautiful trailing plants, with prostrate stems, much branched; almost equal to the *Portulaca* for growing in masses, and unsurpassed for rock work, pots, baskets or vases, as the branches hang pendulous over the edge of vase or basket. The blossoms are convolvulus shaped, brilliant, freely produced, and of various colors. Hardy, trailing annual; six inches high. Mixed. 5

NYCTERINIA.—Charming little plants well adapted for rockeries and baskets. The flowers are borne on large heads, are of various colors, star shaped, and during the evening are very fragrant. Half hardy annual; six inches high.

Capensis, white.....10
Mixed.....10

ONOTHERA—(See Primrose).

OLEANDER—(*Nerium Oleander*).—This well known shrub, originally a native of India, is of easy culture, and flowers freely the greater part of the year. In warm,

moist climates, it requires no protection, and attains the proportions of a good sized tree. The flowers have a silver shaped corolla, with a crown of torn appendages in the center, and are a beautiful shade of pinkish red.....10

OXALIS.—Very pretty herbaceous plants with rich, rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand. Desirable for green-house decoration, rock work or baskets out of doors. Half hardy perennial.

Rosea, rose colored.....10
Floribunda alba, white.....10

PÆONY HERBACEA—(*Chinensis*).—New varieties of these justly popular flowers are obtained from seed, and are sure to repay the little care required. A splendid collection of finest double sorts of all colors.....25

PALM—(*Chamærops*).—The palm is perhaps one of the most ornamental plants in the green-house, and those varieties that are hardy enough to bear planting out in the lawn during warm weather are sure to command attention.

Humilis—(*Dwarf Fan Palm*), the most hardy and dwarf of its species, seldom attaining over eight or ten feet in height.. 15

Excelsa—(*Hempen Palm of China*), is a green-house variety in our climate. As a lawn plant in our Southern States, nothing could be more conspicuously attractive. A well grown specimen will attain the height of 25

or 30 feet.....25

PAMPAS GRASS—(*Gynerium argenteum*).—Magnificent, ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silvery inflorescence. Half hardy perennial, from South America; ten feet high.....10

PANSY.—These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom.

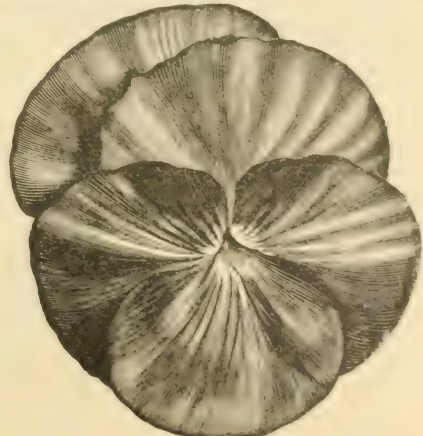
Emperor William, indigo, dark center.....10
King of the Blacks, coal black.....10
Odie, or large stained, large, each petal blotched.....15
Pure yellow.....10
Variegated and striped, fine.....10
White, pure.....10
Purple, white edged.....10
Sky blue.....10
Gold margined.....10
Mahogany colored.....10



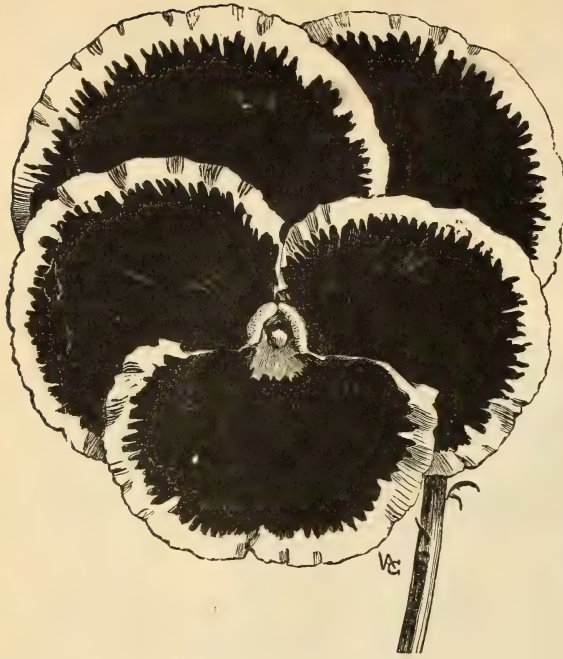
PALM, CHAMÆROPS EXCELSA.



PANSY, TRIMARDEAU



PANSY, MAHOGANY COLORED



PANSY. BUGNOT'S VERY LARGE STAINED.

PENTSTEMION.—Choice named varieties, seed saved from collection of best varieties..... 10
PERILLA—(*Nankinensis atropurpurea laciniata*).—Ornamental foliage plants similar to Coleus. Fine for bedding with silver leaved plants. Foliage metallic bronze. Same culture as for Coleus. Half hardy annual 5
PERIWINKLE—(See Vinca).



PERILLA.

PANSY.—Violet, white edge l..... 10
Lord Beaconsfield, the ground color is purple-violet, shading off in top petals only to a whitish hue..... 10
Snow Queen, or Snow Flake (flowers of a delicate, pure white)..... 10
Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed, an entirely distinct and beautiful race with flowers of the richest and most varied shades of color. Plants of vigorous and compact growth, and the flowers, which possess unusual substance and consistency, are each marked with three large blotches or spots..... 10
Peacock. A beautiful, large flowered variety of English origin. The upper petals are a handsome shade of ultramarine blue, much resembling the blue spots on a peacock's wings, hence its name. We advise all our customers to try this, as it will be sure to please them..... 10
Red Flowered, Victoria. The blooms are of good substance and form, and deep claret-red color, similar to that of the blood-red variety of single wall flowers..... 25
Bugnot's Very Large Stained, mixed, a large flowering race; plants vigorous, with short stalks bearing well above the foliage large flowers of fine form and substance. Extra fine..... 50
Extra choice, mixed, from choicest named flowers..... 15
Choice mixed..... 10
Fine mixed..... 5
Collection of thirteen splendid varieties..... 1 00

PASSION FLOWER—(*Passiflora*):—A most interesting and well known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers.
Cœrulea, half hardy deciduous climber, with blue and white flowers of remarkable beauty..... 10
Coccinea (Disemma), magnificent green-house climber, with brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form of a double coronet or crown..... 20
PEAS (Lathyrus).—A perennial climber, producing a succession of white, rose and purple blossoms in clusters. Suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Hardy perennial; ten feet high.
Latifolius, rose..... 10
 " **white**..... 15
 " **mixed**..... 15
Odoratus—(See Sweet Peas).

PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM—(*Ornamental Grass*).—Useful for the formation of winter bouquets. Heads barbed and feathery, and present a beautiful appearance when mixed with Gomphrenas and other immortelles. Will grow in any common soil. Hardy annual; two feet high..... 5

PENTSTEMION.—Handsome, half hardy, herbaceous perennials, much in favor for bedding out. Flowers bell-shaped in racemes or spikes constantly produced throughout the season.
Hartwegi, splendid mixed; flowers brilliant and very striking; two feet high..... 10

PETUNIA.—Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture, will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. Tender perennial, but bloom profusely the first season. One and a half feet high.
Nyctaginiflora, pure white..... 5
Hybrida, Countess of Ellesmere, deep rose, white throat..... 10
Hybrida, finest striped and blotched, saved from striped and blotched varieties only..... 10
Hybrida inimitabilis nana compacta multiflora (inimitable dwarf), compact, eight inches in height, covered with regularly striped flowers..... 15
Hybrida, fine mixed..... 5

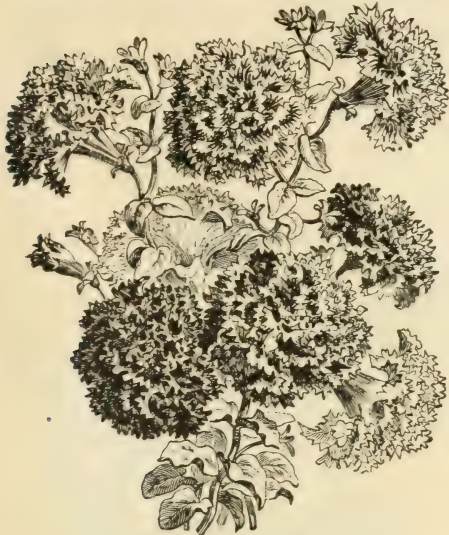
LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

Hybrida grandiflora marginata, green edged varieties..... 20
 " **Prince of Wurtemberg**, rose..... 20
 " **Princess of Wurtemberg**, purple..... 20
 " **grandiflora superbissima**, splendid large throat..... 25



PETUNIA, HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA SUPERBISSIMA.
Hybrida large flowering, brilliant rose. A new variety with large flowers of the brightest shade of rose we have ever seen in a single petunia. One of the most desirable in the list..... 25

- PETUNIA**—Large flowered, mixed, largest flowers.....10
Hybrida grandiflora, choicest mixed15
 FRINGED SECTION.
Fringed varieties, mixed, very desirable.....20
 DOUBLE FLOWERING SECTION.
Hybrida, double large flowering fringed, rose, New and of the highest merit; bears large, exceedingly double flowers of the most brilliant rose color. Give this a trial.....50
Double mixed, Sure to produce a good percentage of double flowering plants.....20
Hybrida grandiflora robusta fl. pl., dwarf, of robust growth, forming a compact, upright, branched bush,



PETUNIA, DOUBLE FRINGED.

about ten inches in height and fourteen inches in width, with double flowers in all shades of colors existing in petunias.....25

Extra double fringed, many colors, beautifully fringed, a good percentage double.....50

PHACELIA CONGESTA. A curious and interesting hardy annual. It makes a pretty border plant and is good for bee pasturage; blue.....5

PHLOX.—Very hardy annuals, thriving in almost any situation, and unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering July first and remain literally covered with bloom until after severe frosts late in autumn. For masses of separate colors, or for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. One foot high.

Drummondii grandiflora alba, pure white; our own growth. Comes absolutely true from seed.....10
Drum. grandifl., scarlet, black center10



PHLOX DRUMMONDII KERMESINA.

- PHLOX**—**Drum. Grandifl.**, rosea, deep rose10
Drum. Grandifl., carmine red (new)10
 “ “ **Black Warrior**, fine10
 “ “ **Kermesina alba oculata**, rosy crimson, white eye.....10
Drum. grandifl. splendens, crimson, pure white eye; one of the finest of this strain.....10
Drum. grandifl., Isabellina. New; has large, warm yellow flowers, which is a novel color in the Phlox family. Very desirable.....10
Drum. grandifl., Rosy Chamois. Beautiful shade of rose.10
Drum. grandifl. stellata splendens, rich crimson with star-shaped white eye.....10
Drum. Graf Gero, of fine, compact growth, very effective in pots.....25
Drum. grandiflora, extra, choicest mixed, composed of the best of the large flowered varieties.....10
Drum., fine mixed, many fine varieties.....5
Perennial. The varieties of the perennial phlox are among the choicest of our flowers for bedding and border plants. They are hardy and need no protection; will flourish in any soil, succeeding better, however, in deep, rich, rather moist ground. Mixed seeds saved from splendid sorts.....10

PINK—(*Dianthus*).—The dianthus family furnishes the florist with many of his most beautiful flowers, including the Carnation and Picotee, Sweet William, Florist's, Chinese and Japan Pinks, in all their varieties. Hardy and half hardy biennials and perennials, but nearly all blooming the first year from seed.

- Chinensis fl. pl. (Double China Pink)**, a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second.....5
Chinensis Heddewigii fl. pl. (Heddewig's Pink), flowers very large and double, having a diameter of nearly three inches; of various shades of brilliant colors. Half hardy annual.....10
Chinensis Heddewigii, single mixed, flowers deeply fringed or feathered; one-half hardy annual.....5
Chinensis Heddewigii diadematus (Double Diadem Pink). Very regular, densely double, and of all tints, from crimson-purple to deep black-purple. One-half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10
Chinensis imperialis fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink), a superb double variety from China.....5



PINK, DOUBLE JAPAN.

- Chinensis laciniatus fl. pl. (Double Japan Pink)**, to be properly appreciated, these should be seen; rich in hue, very double, deeply fringed petals—only lacking fragrance to make them perfect. Half hardy biennial, blooming freely the first season.....10
Plumarius Scoticus fl. pl. (Double Florist's Pink). This is the double form of the common garden pink; hardy perennial. Extra quality.....25
Heddewigii, Eastern Queen, beautifully marbled; the broad bands of rich mauve upon the paler surface of the petals are very striking and pretty. One-half hardy biennial; blooming freely the first season.....10
Heddewigii, Crimson Belle, rich, vivid crimson like color; flowers of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely lacinated. One-half hardy biennial; blooming freely the first season.....10
Barbatus—(See Sweet William).
Caryophyllus—(See Carnation)

POPPY—(Papaver).—Well known hardy annuals flowering in great profusion throughout the summer.
The Shirley. Everyone knows the old common corn poppy, or red weed, with its bright scarlet flowers. This is a strain of this magnificent species, which sports to numberless shades of color, from pure white to rose, pink, carmine and deepest crimson. If cut when the flowers first open, they may be preserved many days in bouquets, etc10
Bracteatum, large, orange-crimson flowers..... 5
Orientele, large, gorgeous scarlet blossoms; bottom of petals black..... 5
Umbrosium, rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; one of the most showy.....10
Carnation, white, large double, white flowers..... 5
mixed, two feet high, showy, double flowers of various colors; two feet high..... 5
 The last variety, under the name of **Papaver somniferum**, is the sort used extensively for the extraction of opium.

PORTULACA.—There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color as a bed of portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; nine inches high.



PORTULACA, SINGLE.

SINGLE VARIETIES.
Alba, pure white..... 5
Aurea, deep golden..... 5
Striata, striped yellow..... 5
Caryophylloides, carnation striped..... 5
Fine mixed, many beautiful kinds..... 5

DOUBLE VARIETIES.
 Not all the plants will come double, but the single ones can be pulled out. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

Double, white.....20
orange.....20
scarlet.....20
rose striped.....20
sulphur.....20
mixed.....10

PRIMROSE, EVENING—(Enothera).—Produces large, showy blossoms, which are fully expanded only towards and during evening. Blossoms three to four inches across, usually yellow or white, and very freely and constantly produced.

Enothera acaulis alba. Of prostrate habit, the leaves lying on the ground; produces an abundance of large, white flowers about three inches across. Hardy perennial; six inches high.....10
Enothera Drummondii. Low growing, much branched plants, bearing large, lemon yellow flowers in the greatest profusion throughout the season. This species has the great advantage of having its flowers remain open a part of the day as well as through the evening and night. One of the best of this class of plants. Hardy perennial; one foot high.....10
Enothera Lamarckiana, superb spikes of large, bright yellow blossoms about four inches across. Hardy biennial, but blooms the first year; height four feet..... 5
Enothera gigantea, the stem grows very tall, changing at about two-thirds its height into an immense spike of bright yellow flowers. Very showy. Hardy biennial, but flowers the first year; height three feet.....10

PRIMULA SINENSIS—(Chinese Primrose).—These are, perhaps, the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border, they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year.

Sinensis fimbriata, scarlet, extra.....25
rose, rose varieties mixed.....25
Village Maid, pure white.....25
alba maxima. Flowers large, finely fringed, pure white, extra.....50
Sinensis fimbriata cærulea, new, distinct, flowers blue (a color hitherto unattained in the primrose), large. A novelty of the highest merit..... 50
Sinensis fimbriata punctata elegantissima, the darkest primula known; flowers velvety crimson, fringed and spotted on the edge with white..... 25
Sinensis fimbriata filicifolia, choicest fern leaved, mixed, dark carmine and pure white..... 25
Sinensis fimbriata, choicest mixed, from choicest of best fringed varieties, all colors mixed.....25

PRIMULA SINENSIS—(Double varieties).—The following four varieties can be relied upon to come true from seed. They are very choice, and highly recommended for florists:

Sinensis fimbriata, double, crimson..... 50
white..... 50
red..... 50
mixed..... 50

Japonica, mixed, the beautiful, large various colored flowers stand in whorls, pyramidically arranged on stout flower stems; one foot high.....25
It is sometimes difficult to get Primula Japonica to germinate. After sowing the seeds let them remain in a cool and moist place for four or five weeks, then place in a frame or house where there is bottom heat, and they will grow freely.

PYRETHRUM—(Feverfew).—Very useful and universally admired, ornamental foliage bedding plants. Sow from December to April, in shallow boxes, in a temperature of 60°. As soon as the young plants can be handled, transplant singly into small pots or shallow boxes, where they may remain until the time of planting out into the open ground in May. (Also see *Matricaria*).

Parthenifolium aureum (Golden Feather), beautiful, gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white; height one foot..... 10
Parthenifolium aureum selaginoides, has finely cut, fern like leaves of bright golden yellow color. Extra fine for bedding. Height one foot. Half hardy..... 10
Roseum. From the dried and powdered flowers of this is made the famous insecticide, *Persian Insect Powder*. Flowers large, yellow and rose colored; handsome. Hardy perennial; height two feet.....10



PYRETHRUM, GOLDEN FEATHER.

CULTURE.—Sow in boxes of prepared soil, as early as the season will permit, and transplant to sixteen inches apart whenever the plants are large enough. The largest crop of flowers is produced the second season. They should be gathered when in full bloom, dried carefully and stored in paper bags. Before using, the flowers should be powdered as fine as possible.

QUAKING GRASS—(See Rizra).
RHODANTHE—(Everlasting).—The finest and most beautiful of all the many varieties of everlastings. Flowers of various colors, pure silvery white with yellow disc, rosy crimson and bright purple, rose suffused with white, etc. For winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade will retain their brilliancy for years. Tender annual; one foot high.
Manglesi, rich rose and white color..... 10
double, a curiosity; produces ten to fifteen per cent. of double blossoms.....25
Maculata, rosy crimson, bright purple or white with golden center..... 10
Maculata alba, pure white, with yellow disc..... 10
Mixed..... 10

RICINUS—(See Castor Bean).
ROCKET—(Hesperis).—The sweet rocket produces clusters of flowers which are very fragrant during the evening. The seed readily germinates in the open ground with very little care. Hardy perennial; one and a-half feet high.
Sweet, purple..... 5
white..... 5

- ROSE CAMPION**—(See *Agrostemma Coronaria*).
ROSE OF HEAVEN—(See *Agrostemma Coeli-rosa*).
SALPIGLOSSIS.—Very showy bedding or border plants, with richly colored, erect, funnel shaped flowers. The colors are beautifully marbled and penciled, purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue, and almost black. Bloom from August to October. Half hardy annual; one and a-half to two feet high. Large flowered hybrids, fine mixed.....10
SALVIA—(Flowering Sage).—Very ornamental; flowers borne in spikes of fiery red, crimson or blue, and continue in bloom in open ground until after severe frosts. Start in heat and transplant into light soil one to two feet apart.
Roemeriana, deep crimson; tender annual, one foot high. 10
 The following are half hardy perennials, but bloom the first season; height two to three feet:
Splendens compacta, Bruantii of Florists, the finest *Salvia* grown, being literally covered with brilliant scarlet blossoms. We cannot see that the *Ingenieur Clavenad*, introduced lately with so much clamor, differs in any respect from this variety.....10
Patens, the brightest and purest blue color among flowering plants.....20



RHODANTHE, MACULATA.

- SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS fl. pl.**—Very pretty, dwarf, trailing plants; excellent for rock work, borders or edging of beds. It is so completely covered with flowers as to nearly hide the foliage. Flowers double, of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling a miniature double *Zinnia*. Hardy annual; six inches high.....10
SCABIOSA—(See Mourning Bride).
SCARLET FLAX—(See *Linum*).
SEDUM CÆRULEUM.—A species of low, succulent plants, some of which are remarkably pretty; are adapted for the center of hanging baskets. Common Blue Sedum, known as Blue Stonecrop. Hardy annual; six inches high.....10
SENSITIVE PLANT—(*Mimosa pudica*).—An interesting and curious plant, with globular heads of pink flowers, well known for the extreme irritability of its leaves and foot stalks, which close and droop at the slightest touch, or in cloudy, damp weather, and during the night. Tender annual; height one and a half feet..... 5
SMILAX—(*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*).—No twining plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. Indispensable to florists; its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting. *The seed germinates very slowly*, sometimes requiring three or four months. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high.....10
SNAPDRAGON—(*Antirrhinum*).—An old border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large, curiously shaped

- flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved of late years by careful selection. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring. Tender perennial; one and one-half to two feet high.
Majus album, pure white..... 5
 " **brilliant**, crimson, white throat..... 5
 " **Delila**, white throat..... 5
Fine Mixed, all the best colors..... 5
SOLANUM Pseudo capsicum.—Ornamental fruit bearing plants, useful for conservatory or drawing-room decoration. The foliage is handsome and the fruit is attractive in appearance, but not edible; covered with a profusion of miniature, pepper-shaped scarlet fruit.....10



SOLANUM.

- STIPA**—(See Feather Grass).
STOCK.—The Stock as now grown is indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted. To such perfection has selection brought them, that good seed will give a large proportion of flowers as double and as large as the named sorts grown from cuttings.
Dwarf German Ten Weeks, mixed, fine.....10
Dwarf German Ten Weeks, pure white, large flowering..... 15
 INTERMEDIATE OR AUTUMNAL STOCK.
 The Intermediate Stocks, if sown at the same time as the "Ten Weeks," will succeed them in bloom, thus affording flowers continuously until late in the fall. If sown in pots, late in the summer, they will bloom the following spring.
Intermediate, white.....15
 " **scarlet**..... 15
 BROMPTON AND EMPEROR STOCK.
 These Stocks should have the same treatment as the "Intermediate." They cannot endure our winters unless protected.
Brompton, mixed, blooms well in winter. Half hardy biennial; one and a half feet high.....10
Emperor, or Perpetual, mixed, the fine spikes of bloom are rich and attractive. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.....15
SUMMER CYPRESS—(See *Belvidere*).
SUNFLOWER—(*Helianthus*).—Adapted by its stately growth for a background to a lawn, or a screen to hide unsightly places. The seed is used for feed and oil. Hardy annual; five feet high.
Double (Helianthus Californicus Californicus fl. pl.)..... 5
Large Russian, tall growing, single variety, often ten to fifteen feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel..... 5
SWAN RIVER DAISY—(See *Brachycome*).



STOCK, DOUBLE GERMAN TEN WEEKS.

SWEET PEAS.

(LATHYRUS ODORATUS).

matter how unfavorable the conditions, but repay better care and culture, with a proportionate abundance of bloom. Everyone who cultivates flowers should plant Sweet Peas, for the list of distinct and beautiful varieties is now so large that no one will ever tire of them.

CULTURE.—Sweet Peas do best in a moderately rich soil, which has been made so by repeated manurings rather than by a single heavy application. The use of fresh manure or even a large quantity of well rotted manure tends to produce coarse vines and smaller, weaker colored flowers. Work the soil thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be done without making it stocky and hard; then open the trench six inches deep and about eight inches wide and sow the seeds in double rows six inches apart, dropping in each row from six to twenty-four seeds to the foot, according as size or quantity of bloom is most desirable. Cover with about two inches of soil and see that the ends of the partially filled trenches are open, so that no water can stand in them. After the plants are three to five inches high fill up the trench; this method secures deep planting essential to long continued blooming without danger of losing the seed from too deep planting. As fast as the flowers come into full bloom they should be cut, for if the pods are allowed to form, the plants will soon stop flowering.

The list given below includes all of the best varieties, both new and old.

The numbers which precede the names refer to the colored plate on opposite page. This facsimile water-color plate was made from actual specimens grown by us the past season, and represents correctly the colors, shadings and outlines of each variety.

1. MRS. SANKEY.—Classed as a pure white, but we think improperly as the flowers while seemingly white in some lights, in others show a tinge of warm, shell pink which is very delicate and beautiful. 10

2. MISS BLANCHE FERRY.—No horticultural variety introduced in late years has become so widely known and highly prized as this; not only are the large, bright pink flowers very beautiful, but the plant is more compact, comes earlier into bloom, produces more flowers and for a longer time than any other variety. Recognized not only in this country, but in Europe as the best sweet pea in cultivation. 5

3. DELIGHT.—Standard white, softly shaded with crimson; wings broad, expanded; flowers of medium size, but of superior form. 10

4. FAIRY QUEEN.—Standard white, with delicate rose tinge, with a number of distinct carmine lines at base, and usually more or less folded; wings proportionately large, generally closed. A comparatively small and irregular shaped but a distinct and beautiful flower. 5

5. VIOLET QUEEN.—Rosy pink standard with large, widely expanded violet wings. 5

6. BUTTERFLY.—White or light blue tinged and shaded with lavender, becoming a decided blue on the edge of the standard. A striking peculiarity of this variety is that the standard presents the appearance of a butterfly's wings, being deeply cut on either side. 5

7. LOTTIE ECKFORD.—Standard large, broadest at base; a delicate mauve; wings large, expanded, white, shaded with delicate blue, which becomes a bright blue line at the edge. 5

8. ALBA MAGNIFICA.—One of the clearest of the whites. Flowers medium sized with broad, full wings and comparatively small standard. Strong grower and fine bloomer. 10

9. BOREATTON.—One of the best dark colored varieties. Standard large and broad, notched at top; exceedingly rich satin like maroon; the wings about the same color, but lighter in shade and often with a slight tinge of blue, but in effect is a deep rich maroon self-colored flower. 10

10. QUEEN OF THE ISLES.—White ground, distinctly striped and splashed with bright scarlet and carmine. Good form and a strikingly beautiful flower. 5

11. COUNTESS OF RADNOR.—Flowers medium sized, standard broad, waved at edge, pale lilac shaded mauve; wings pale lilac. A distinct and beautiful variety. 10

12. INVINCIBLE SCARLET.—Plant vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers large and brilliant scarlet pink. 5

13. ORANGE PRINCE.—Although the flowers are not large nor as good in form as some others, they are so distinct in color that they can hardly be spared from even a small collection. Standard pink, suffused with orange yellow; wings bright lake pink. 5

14. INDIGO KING.—Standard deep purple maroon; wings indigo blue. A distinct, large, fine shaped flower. 5

15. PRINCESS OF WALES.—Shaded and striped mauve and purple on white ground. A distinct flower. 5

The Sweet Pea has become one of the most popular of flowers cultivated, and admired not only in the largest and best "places," but in the humblest garden. Not only do they readily adapt themselves to circumstances, giving some bloom, no

culture, with a proportionate abundance of bloom.

16. QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—One of the best whites; color very pure and true. 10

17. CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES.—One of the largest blue flowered sorts. Standard very broad and bright purple-blue; wings broad, expanded and a lighter and brighter one than the standard. 10

18. ADONIS.—Rosy pink, the wings a little darker than the standard. Both wings and standard are long, but comparatively narrow. A showy flower. 5

19. MRS. GLADSTONE.—Flowers large, of perfect form and of most delicate and beautiful bluish pink. One of the most elegant and beautiful flowers in the list. 5

20. PRINCESS BEATRICE.—Flowers of fine form with broad expanded wings and flat standard, all a uniform bright rose pink; a good grower and free bloomer. 5

21. SPLENDOR.—A very large and finely shaped flower, bright rose in color and one which always attracts attention. 5

22. CARDINAL.—Standard intense rich rose carmine; wings deep red-purple. One of the brightest reds in cultivation. 5

23. DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.—A deep, bright red, difficult to describe; wings hood shaped and darker in color than the standard; keel shaded from purple-pink to white. 5

24. EMILY HENDERSON.—A sport found several years ago in one of our fields of Miss Blanche Ferry and developed until it comes perfectly true. We think it the best white in cultivation. It has the same dwarf plant and splendid blooming habit as the Miss Blanche Ferry and flowers are of the largest size and pure white. See illustration on cover. 15

25. INVINCIBLE WHITE.—A fine strain of pure white, giving an abundance of flowers of good form and substance. 5

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS.—Mixed seed from the best of the varieties introduced by this celebrated grower and all of them showing the fine form and substance noticeable in his introductions. 10

MIXED.—Includes many of the new sorts and can be depended upon to give fine flowers of a wide range of colors. 5

SWEET PEA A. One packet each of the twenty-five kinds on colored plate, amounting to \$1.70, sent for \$1.25, postpaid.

SWEET PEA B. One packet each of the following numbered sorts: 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, amounting to 75 cents, sent for 60 cents, postpaid. This selection makes a splendid collection, each variety being distinct in color and form.

We could extend this list by a score or more of other varieties, many of them very beautiful, but we have selected the above twenty-five sorts as including the best of every distinct type and giving such a proportion of colors as would be most satisfactory to the planter.



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- SWEET SULTAN**—(*Centaurea moschata atropurpurea*).—Produces a striking effect in mixed borders, and is useful for forming bouquets of cut flowers in connection with other colored flowers. Hardy annual; two feet high. Double purple. 5
- SWEET WILLIAM**—(*Dianthus Barbatus*).—For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following summer; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. Hardy perennial; one and a-half feet high.
- Pure white, pure white flowers. 10
 - Black, reddish, velvety black. 10
 - Fine mixed. 5
 - Mixed Double, many colors. 10
- TAGETES**—(See Marigold).
- TASSEL FLOWER**—(*Cacalia*).—A showy plant of easy culture, producing beautiful scarlet and golden yellow tassel shaped blossoms, from July to October. It is sometimes known as Flora's Paint Brush. Hardy annual; one and a-half feet high.
- Coccinea, scarlet. 5
 - Aurea, golden yellow. 5
 - Mixed. 5



TORENIA.

- TORENIA Fournieri superbians**.—A fine annual, with large sky blue blossoms, with three spots of dark indigo blue, and a yellow stain in the center. Extremely handsome grown in pots or shaded border. The darkest spotted varieties. 10
- TREE CYPRESS**—(*Ipomopsis elegans*).—A handsome plant, with fine, feathery foliage, somewhat like that of the Cypress Vine, with long spikes of beautiful flowers; equally desirable for out-door or conservatory cultivation. Half hardy biennial; three feet high. Mixed. 5
- TRITOMA uvaria grandiflora**.—A half hardy, summer and autumn blooming perennial, producing magnificent spikes of orange-red flowers. 25
- TROPÆOLUM LOBBIANUM**—(See Nasturtium, Tall).
- TROPÆOLUM MINOR**—(See Nasturtium, Dwarf).
- TROPÆOLUM PEREGRINUM**—(See Canary Bird Flower).



VERBENA, HYBRIDA COMPACTA.

- VALERIAN, GREEK**—(*Polemonium cœruleum*).—An old, standard border plant, often called Jacob's Ladder, from its pinnately cleft leaves. Flowers blue, nodding at the ends of upright stalks. It blooms in June, is of easy cultivation and perfectly hardy. Perennial; two feet high. 5
- VERBENA**.—No plant is more generally cultivated, or more deservedly so, than the Verbena, as no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. If sown in open ground in May, they will bloom in August, but if started in the house, in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Half hardy perennial trailer; one foot high.



VERBENA.

- Aubletia grandiflora**, reddish-purple 5
- Niveni**, white; sweet scented 10
- Venosa**, rich purple 5
- Montana**, hardy, from Rocky Mountains; will stand our winters out of doors; rose, changing into lilac. 10
- Hybrida**, scarlet, scarlet blossoms. 10
- Defiance**, seed may be relied upon to produce the true, deep scarlet color. 15

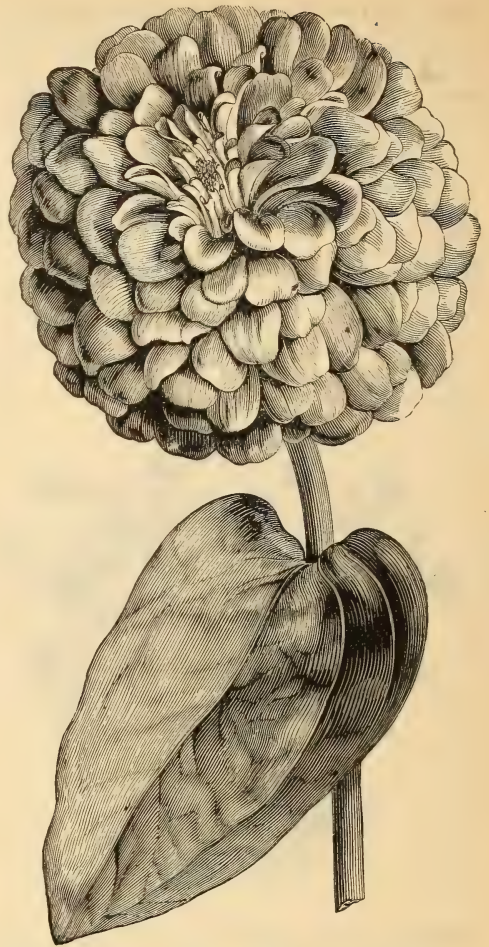


VINCA, ROSEA

- VERBENA—Hybrida, blue, all shades of blue.....15
- Hybrida, Italian striped, beautiful.....10
- “ Auriculæflora, various shades, all with distinct eye of white or rose.....10
- Hybrida maxima perfecta alba, produces large, pure white flowers; fine for florists; comes true from seed...15
- Hybrida compacta, mixed, distinct. The plant forms a compact bush about five inches high and eighteen inches across, covered throughout the season with large trusses of white, scarlet and violet flowers.....25
- Mammoth mixed, of our own growing, embracing a wide range of colors. This will please all who give it a trial..25
- Extra choice mixed, very choice.....15
- Fine mixed, embraces all colors.....10
- Mixed.....5

- VINCA—(Periwinkle).—A genus of ornamental, free flowering green-house perennials, with glossy green foliage and handsome flowers. May be planted in warm, sunny border during summer. Two feet high.
- Rosea, rose.....10
- “ alba, white, with crimson eye.....10
- “ nova species, pure white.....10

VIOLA TRICOLOR—(See Pansy).



ZINNIA DOUBLE.

- VIOLET—*Viola lutea grandiflora*, large yellow flowers.....10
- Mauve Queen, mauve colored.....10
- Purple Queen, deep, fine purple.....10

VIRGINIA CREEPER—(See Ampelopsis).

- VIRGINIA STOCK—(*Malcolmia*).—Hardy annual, very useful for border or edging. A continual succession of blossoms may be kept up the whole season by sowing at intervals through the spring and summer. The flower and plant are quite as desirable as the Candy-tuft; grows about nine inches high. Red and white mixed.....5

- WALL FLOWER—(*Cheiranthus Cheiri*).—The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot-beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a-half feet high.

- Mixed double.....10
- Early Brown, brownish-red fragrant flowers; large, thick spikes; early. Tender biennial.....10
- Tom Thumb, Golden, free flowering, of dwarf and compact habit; recommended for spring bedding.....15

- WHITLAVIA—(*Grandiflora*).—A plant with delicate, handsome foliage, producing a constant succession of bright blue and pure white bell shaped flowers, in drooping clusters half an inch in length. Hardy annual; one foot high.....5

- WIGANDIA CARACASANA.—Very ornamental plants with immense veined leaves and stems covered with crimson hair. It grows rapidly and should be formed into a bush. Its large leaves and clusters of lilac flowers, which continue to open in succession for a long time, lend the plant a tropical aspect, and make it valuable for garden and lawn decoration.....25



VIOLET, SWEET SCENTED.

- VIOLET—(*Viola*).—Well known, free flowering, hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. Succeeds best in a partially shaded moist situation. Height six inches.
- Sweet Scented (*Viola odorata semperflorens*), flowers blue, fragrant.....10
- White (*Viola cornuta alba*), large, white blossoms.....10



WALL FLOWER, DOUBLE.

WISTARIA CHINENSIS.—One of the most beautiful and rapid growing of hardy climbers. Frequently blooms both in spring and fall; the pale blue pea shaped flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters, similar in size and shape to a bunch of grapes. It thrives best in a light, rich soil. . . . 20

XERANTHEMUM.—Of compact habit, free flowering, and of the easiest cultivation. The leaves are covered with a silvery down and the flowers are pure white, deep purple and yellow, single and double. If gathered before fully opened and dried in the shade, they will retain their beauty for years. Hardy annual; one foot high. Mixed. . . . 10

ZEA MAIZE.—(Striped Japanese Corn)—*Zea Japonica fol. variegatis.*—A variety of corn with ornamental foliage; leaves striped green and white. Half hardy annual; six feet high. . . . 5

ZINNIA.—A very showy plant, with large, double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated and might easily be mistaken for dwarf dahlias. Half hardy annual; one and a-half feet high.

ZINNIA—Double, yellow. . . . 10
 Double, scarlet. . . . 10
 " purple. . . . 10
 " violet. . . . 10
 " orange. . . . 10
 " white. . . . 10
 " black purple. . . . 10
 " dark violet. . . . 10
 " alba plenissima, pure white. . . . 10
 " choice mixed, very fine. . . . 10
 " striped, or zebra, flowers striped and mottled with various colors. *Mixed.* . . . 15
 Double, mixed. . . . 5
Haageana fl. pl., a dwarf variety with small, very double flowers of a deep orange color; fine for cut flowers; height one foot. . . . 10
Pompon, double mixed, a new strain of this popular flower in which all the colors peculiar to the Zinnia are found. The flowers are about half the size of the ordinary Zinnia; very double. . . . 15
Darwini fl. pl., a distinct and handsome class, comprising *nana compacta, major, pyramidalis* and *vitala*. The seed we offer is a mixture of each of the above. . . . 20

PRICES OF FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK.

Those who plant largely will find this a very economical mode of securing their seeds. We send free by mail, at prices annexed, but no discount or premiums can be allowed on Flower Seeds by weight. Half ounces will not be supplied of kinds which sell for less than 50 cents per ounce.

	PER OZ.	PER OZ.	
Ageratum Mexicanum	30	Pansy, King of the Blacks	1 25
Alyssum, sweet.	30	" pure yellow	1 25
" Little Gem, very dwarf	50	" pure white	1 25
Amaranthus tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	40	" sky blue	1 25
Aquilegia, fine mixed (Columbine)	40	" Trimardeau, very large flowered, mixed.	3 00
Aster, mixed German quilled.	40	" extra choice mixed, from named flowers.	2 00
" Victoria, fine mixed.	2 50	" fine mixed, all colors.	1 25
" Truffaut's Perfection, mixed.	2 00	Peas, everlasting, white.	1 00
" " snow white.	2 50	" rose	75
" " light blue	2 50	Petunia, choice mixed, striped and blotched.	1 00
" " crimson.	2 50	Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, choice mixed	75
Balsam, double camellia, mixed.	1 00	" fine mixed.	50
" double white.	1 25	Poppy, carnation, double mixed.	20
" mixed double dwarf.	75	" double white.	25
" mixed double tall.	40	Portulaca, large flowering, fine mixed.	40
Canary Bird Flower	40	" double mixed.	5 00
Candytuft, white, fragrant.	20	Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather)	1 00
" Rocket, giant white.	40	" roseum (Insect Powder Plant)	1 00
" fine mixed. per lb., \$1.50	20	Ricinus (Castor Bean), mixed.	15
Canna Indica, mixed.	20	Scabiosa (Mourning Bride), mixed.	40
" Crozy's Hybrids, finest mixed.	60	Sensitive Plant, Mimosa Pudica.	60
Carnation, extra choice double mixed.	2 50	Smilax	75
Centaurea candidissima per 1,000 seeds, \$1.00	50	Stock, double German, Ten Weeks, mixed, extra	2 00
" <i>gymnocarpa</i> , silvery foliage	1 00	Sunflower (Californicus), double	15
Cineraria maritima candidissima (Dusty Miller)	75	Sweet Peas, Adonis	15
Cobaea Scandens, rapid, handsome climber.	75	" <i>Alba Magnifica.</i>	20
Convolvulus major (Morning Glory), per lb., 50 cts.	10	" <i>Boreatton</i>	20
" minor, mixed (<i>Dwarf Morning Glory</i>)	15	" <i>Butterfly</i>	15
Cypress Vine, scarlet.	30	" <i>Captain of the Blues.</i>	20
" white.	30	" <i>Cardinal.</i>	15
" mixed.	30	" <i>Countess of Radnor.</i>	20
Dahlia, double mixed.	1 75	" <i>Delight.</i>	20
Daisy, mixed double, finest strain	3 00	" <i>Duchess of Edinburgh.</i>	15
Dianthus chinensis fl. pl., (Double China Pink).	35	" EMILY HENDERSON. —A pure white sport from Miss Blanche Ferry. The best white Sweet Pea in cultivation	50
Digitalis (Foxglove), mixed, splendid strain.	40	" <i>Fairy Queen</i>	15
Forget-Me-Not, <i>Lysotis alpestris</i>, blue.	1 00	" <i>Indigo King</i>	15
Gourd, Japanese Nest Egg	50	" <i>Invincible Scarlet.</i>	15
" siphon, or dipper.	30	" <i>Invincible White.</i>	20
" mixed, ornamental.	40	" <i>Lottie Eckford.</i>	15
Heliotrope, dark varieties, mixed.	1 50	" MISS BLANCHE FERRY. —Introduced by us. The most valuable and popular Sweet Pea in cultivation.	15
Hollyhock, double, yellow	1 50	" <i>Mrs. Gladstone.</i>	15
" pure white.	1 50	" <i>Mrs. Sankey.</i>	20
" salmon.	1 50	" <i>Orange Prince.</i>	15
" crimson.	1 50	" <i>Princess Beatrice.</i>	15
" Chater's finest double mixed.	2 50	" <i>Princess of Wales.</i>	15
" fine double mixed.	75	" <i>Queen of England.</i>	20
Job's Tears	15	" <i>Queen of the Isles.</i>	15
Lantana, finest hybrids, mixed.	75	" <i>Splendour.</i>	15
Larkspur, double dwarf rocket, mixed.	25	" <i>Violet Queen.</i>	15
Lobelia erinus gracilis, blue.	50	" <i>Eckford's Hybrids, finest mixed.</i> per lb., \$1.00	15
Marigold, meteor, large, very double.	20	" mixed, <i>extra.</i> per lb., 75 cts.	10
" Prince of Orange, large, very double.	20	Sweet William, double mixed	75
Marvel of Peru (Four O'Clock), mixed.	10	" fine mixed.	25
Mignonette, Golden Queen.	35	Verbena, white, large.	1 50
" sweet, large flowering. per lb., 75 cts.	10	" <i>mammoth, extra.</i>	3 00
" tall, pyramidal	30	" extra choice mixed, splendid.	1 50
" Machet, elegant for pots.	75	" fine mixed, all colors.	75
Momordica balsamina.	40	Wall Flower, mixed double.	3 00
Nasturtium, dwarf mixed.	15	Zinnia, choice double mixed. per lb., \$3.50.	35
" <i>Lobbianum</i> , tall mixed.	25		
Pansy, Odier, or large stained. per 1/4 oz., \$2.00.			
" Bugnot's large stained. 1/8 " 2.00.			
" variegated and striped	2 50		
" Emperor William.	1 50		

BULBS AND ROOTS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

These bulbs will be sent by mail or express, charges prepaid, when ordered at single or dozen rates; at the 100 rate they will be sent by express or freight, the purchaser paying the charges. No less than six will be sent at the dozen rate; no less than 50 at the 100 rate. Orders, with money, should be sent us as early as possible, and they will be filled in rotation. Bulbs subject to injury by frost will not be sent until such danger is over.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS ROOTED. The tubers which we offer are of the very best quality, and with proper care will give a beautiful display early in the summer. For growing in pots or boxes in the house, plant in rich, sandy soil; give good drainage and water freely after the leaves start, but do not let the soil become sour or logged from over watering. If it is desired to have a bed out-doors, select a shady, moist situation, making the bed rich with thoroughly rotted manure and leaf mold, if obtainable. Plant as soon as danger from frost is over. After the plants start into vigorous growth, keep well watered. If planted in a proper situation, no plants in cultivation will give a more magnificent display throughout the summer.



BEGONIA, DOUBLE, TUBEROUS ROOTED

Single Varieties.

Large, well ripened tubers.	EACH.	DOZ.
White.....	30	2 00
Rose.....	30	2 00
Pink.....	30	2 00
Yellow.....	30	2 00
Scarlet.....	30	2 00
Mixed, in splendid variety.....	15	1 50

Baumanni.—This beautiful new species from Bolivia may be cultivated in the open ground in summer if given a warm, sunny aspect. One plant will often produce twenty-five stout, vertical flower stalks at a time. Each flower stalk produces from three to six flowers, which are borne well above the foliage. The large size and beauty of the flowers, their beautiful bright rose color and agreeable tea rose odor, especially recommend this superb plant.....75

Double Varieties.

Scarlet.....	40	4 00
White.....	40	4 00
Yellow.....	40	4 00
Mixed, many splendid varieties mixed.....	25	2 50
Clemence Denisart. Globular, very large, fine, satiny rose flowers.....	40	4 00

DAHLIA. The Dahlia has always been a favorite for autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of colors so large and varied that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender and easily injured by frost. They should be set out three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar, and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes. Our collection of mixed dahlias is of the best, comprising all the positive colors, with their most striking shades. Ready for shipment about April 1st.

Large Flowering, or Show Dahlias.

Golden Bedder, deep orange, fine form.....	EACH.	DOZ.
Miss Dodd, bright golden yellow. One of the best yellows.....	30	3 00
White Dove, pure white.....	30	3 00
Double, extra choice mixed.....	25	2 00 12 00

DIELYTRA. (BLEEDING HEART.) Tuberos roots in plants, blooming in the spring, favorably known almost everywhere. They require only the ordinary culture of border plants. Roots planted in spring or autumn will flower freely. The roots should be divided every third year. The flowers are delicate pink, very graceful, produced continuously from May till July. Ready for shipment about April 1st.

Dielytra spectabilis.....each, 25c.; per doz., \$2 25

GLADIOLUS. No flower has gained more rapidly in public favor, for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is easy of cultivation, and blooms freely. The culture is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury from rank manure. Plant the roots six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest roots first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, and continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from midsummer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old roots removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

Choice Named Gladioli.

The following named varieties are selected with special reference to beauty of flower, range of color and habit of plant. Every one on the list is desirable. Ready for shipment about April 1st.

Adanson, rose-tinged lilac, large blotch on white ground, tinged yellow, edged with carmine flushed lilac.....	EACH.	DOZ.
.....	20	2 00
Angele, white, showy and effective.....	10	1 00
Brenchleyensis, rich, dark scarlet, very brilliant.....	10	1 00
Cameleon, large, slaty-lilac.....	20	2 00
Ceres, pure white, flamed lilac, desirable.....	10	1 00
Crystal Palace, long spike of pure white flowers, lower petals striped with purplish-violet.....	15	1 50
Eugene Scribe, tender rose, blazed with carmine-red, beautiful.....	10	1 00
Isaac Buchanan, one of the best yellow sorts yet introduced.....	10	1 00
John Bull, white, tinged with sulphur.....	10	1 00
La Candeur, white, lightly striped with carmine-violet, perfection.....	15	1 50
Lamarck, cherry colored, slightly tinted with orange, blazed with red, center very well lighted, very large, white stain.....	10	1 00
Le Poussin, light red, white blotch, handsome.....	15	1 50
Le Titien, rosy-scarlet, very brilliant.....	15	1 50
Lord Byron, brilliant scarlet, blotched and flaked pure white.....	10	1 00

	EACH.	DOZ.
Madame Plonneret , rose, white stripe and carmine blotch.....	10	1 00
Marie Dumortier , white, slightly streaked with rose, violet-purple blotch.....	10	1 00
Martha Washington , pure, light yellow, lower petals slightly tinged with rose; stately and beautiful.....	15	1 50
Pons. Legouve , fiery red, white blotch, white line in each petal.....	20	2 00
Meyerbeer , brilliant scarlet, blazed with vermilion, very fine spike.....	20	2 00
Napoleon III , bright scarlet, the center of the petals white striped, extra fine.....	10	1 00
Norma , pure white, sometimes tinged with pale lilac.....	25	2 50
Ophir , dark yellow, purple blotch.....	15	1 50
Penelope , white, slightly tinged pink.....	15	1 50
Peppita , bright golden yellow, slightly striped carmine, the most free flowering yellow.....	15	1 50
Phœbus , brilliant red, with a large white stain.....	20	2 00
Princess of Wales , white, flaked carmine.....	15	1 50
Robert Fortune , orange-lake, shading off to purple-crimson, veined white.....	15	1 50
Shakespeare , white or blush-white, blazed with rose carmine, large, rose-colored stain.....	20	2 00
Snow White , very fine.....	25	2 50
Sultana , bright satin rose, flamed with carmine; purple carmine blotch on white ground, choice.....	15	1 50
Van Dyck , crimson-amaranth, striped with white.....	15	1 50

Lemoine's Hybrid Gladioli.

LARGE STAINED, OR BUTTERFLY.

A new and distinct race of this matchless class of plants characterized by the variety and strength of color of their flowers. The flowers last remarkably well, and attain a size heretofore unthought of among gladioli. No collection can be complete without them. All the varieties on this list are of decided merit.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Enfant de Nancy , purplish-red, lower petals deep crimson. Color and blotching heretofore entirely unknown in Gladioli.....	10	1 00
Incendiary , flowers very large, vermilion, rose colored throat, two lower petals scarlet-purple.....	15	1 50
LaFayette , flowers large, yellowish-salmon, large crimson blotches on lower petals.....	15	1 50
Talma , pale lilac, lower divisions violet-brown.....	15	1 50
Marie Lemoine , long spikes of fine, well expanded flowers, upper divisions of a pale cream color, flushed salmon-lilac, lower divisions spotted purplish-violet, bordered deep yellow.....	10	1 00
W. E. Gumbleton , flowers large and open, purplish-rose, streaked with deep carmine, spots velvet, surrounded with yellow, unusually beautiful.....	10	1 00



GLADIOLI.

Mixed Gladioli.

These mixtures must not be confounded with the common mixed sorts. We recommend this stock with perfect confidence, as it is composed only of selected named varieties, representing over one hundred and fifty of the best sorts.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100.
Shades of Red , mixed.....	50	2 50	
" Pink , ".....	50	2 50	
" White , ".....	60	3 50	
" Yellow , ".....	60	3 50	
Choice Mixed , all colors, including striped and blotched kinds.....	50	3 00	

LILIUM. The Lily is often styled the "Queen of Flowers," on account of its queenly beauty, majestic grandeur and faultless purity. Nearly every variety will withstand the severity of our winters, and many are among the most hardy of our garden flowers. Their culture is simple, and with a little care failure is impossible. The bulbs should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground—the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure, adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will afford a slight protection to the bulbs and also materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce *extra fine* specimens, plant the bulbs in small pots (4-5 inches) early in spring, and raise them in the green-house or house.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Auratum , golden Japan lily, large bulbs.....	25	2 50
Brownii , magnificent, large, white inside, purple outside.....	1 50	15 00
Batemanni , a beautiful, upright growing apricot-colored variety.....	30	2 75
Lancifolium album , white Japan lily.....	40	3 50
" roseum , rose spotted Japan lily.....	25	2 25
" rubrum , white and red spotted.....	25	2 25
Chalcedonicum , brilliant scarlet, recurved blossoms.....	50	5 00
Longiflorum , pure white, very fragrant.....	20	2 00
Tigrinum (Tiger Lily), orange, spotted black.....	15	1 50
" flore pleno , (Double Tiger Lily), extra large bulbs, giving from twenty to thirty flowers.....	25	2 25
Jacobean (Amaryllis formosissima), deep scarlet.....	30	2 00

MADEIRA VINE—(BOUSSINGAULTIA BASELLOIDES).

Tuberous rooted climber, with glossy, green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called "Mignonette Vine." It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers, vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Madiera Vine , tubers.....	5	50

TRITOMA. Sometimes called "Red Hot Poker." It is really a fine plant, pretty, hardy, tough, requiring some protection through winter. The flowers are produced in large spikes of rich, orange-red tinted flower tubes. Plant two feet apart, and in November cut the plants back near the ground, and cover the bulbs with dry litter, which remove in the spring.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Tritoma Uvaria	25	2 50

TUBEROSE. The flowers of this popular plant are waxy white, double, and so fragrant, that they perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful in button-hole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. Each bulb flowers but once, but the smaller bulbs can be set out for future flowering when their growth is completed. A good way to grow Tuberoses is to fill five-inch pots half full of cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich earth, mixed with sand. Plant the bulbs in this, in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm, light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather; if they do not the pots can be brought in, and they will bloom in the house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent by mail before April 1st.

All Flowering Bulbs.

	EACH.	DOZ.	100.
Double White , tall.....	5	50	3 00
Pearl , double dwarf white.....	5	50	3 00

About September 1st next we will issue our Annual Catalogue of CHOICE DUTCH BULBS AND SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING. It will be sent free to all customers without ordering it, and to others who apply for it.

BOOKS SENT POSTPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

FARM, GARDEN, FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

Allen's New American Farm book.....	\$2 50	How to Grow Onions on Muck Soil....	paper \$ 25
American Grape Growing and Wine Making..	1 50	Kalamazoo Celery; its Cultivation and Secret	
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2 00	of Success.....	paper 50
Bommer's Method of Making Manures..	paper 25	Language of Flowers, The..	cloth, 50c.; paper 25
Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing....	1 00	My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	1 25
Broom Corn and Brooms.....	cloth 50	Onion Culture.....	paper 20
Bulbs and Tuberos-rooted Plants	cloth 2 00	Our Farm of Four Acres.....	paper 30
Cauliflowers and How to Grow them....	paper 20	Practical Floriculture.....	1 50
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers..	paper 60	Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
Every Woman her own Flower Gardener..	paper 75	Quinn's Pear Culture.....	1 00
Falconer's Mushrooms; How to Grow		Robinson's Ferns in Their Homes and Ours..	1 50
Them	1 50	Robinson's Mushroom Culture.....	50
Ferns and Ferneries.....	paper 30	Roe's Play and Profit in My Garden.....	1 50
Flax Culture.....	paper 30	Silos, Ensilage and Silage.....	50
Fuller's Practical Forestry, very complete..	1 50	Stewart's Irrigation.....	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	1 50	Stewart's Celery Growing and Market-	
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1 50	ing	cloth 1 00
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.....	25	The Rose; Ellwanger.....	1 25
Gregory on Onion Raising.....	paper 30	Tobacco Culture.....	paper 25
Gardening for Profit.....	2 00	Truck Farming in the South.....	1 50
Gardening for Pleasure.....	2 00	Weed's Insects and Insecticides	1 25
Harlan's Farming with Green Manures ..	1 00	Wheat Culture.....	paper 50
Harris' Talks on Manures.....	1 75	White's Cranberry Culture.....	1 25
Hop Culture in the U. S.	1 50	White's Gardening for the South.....	2 00
Hop Culture	paper 30	Window Gardening.....	1 50
How to Destroy Insects on Flowers and House			
Plants.....	paper 30		

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

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BULBS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS, by C. L. ALLEN.—Their history, description, methods of propagation, and complete directions for their successful culture in the garden, dwelling and greenhouse. Profusely illustrated; 320 pp., il., 12mo., cloth. Price, \$2.00.

CELERY GROWING AND MARKETING A SUCCESS, by H. L. STEWART, Tecumseh, Mich.—Mr. Stewart is one of the pioneers in celery growing in Michigan. This book is brimful of just the kind of information every celery grower needs. It describes clearly and fully how to grow, harvest and market it in the most profitable and economical manner. It also contains several illustrations of useful tools for use in cultivating or handling the crop. Price, \$1.00.

FARMING WITH GREEN MANURES ON PLUMGROVE FARM, by C. HARLAN.—The writer is an enthusiast on the subject of this increasingly popular method of enriching worn out, or maintaining the fertility of already good land. Every land owner should have this book. Price, \$1.00.

INSECTS AND INSECTICIDES, by CLARENCE M. WEED.—This is a practical manual on noxious insects and the methods of preventing their injuries, and is without doubt the best book on the subject, as it contains all the information of practical use down to date on the best methods of dealing with the ever increasing list of insect foes. Price, \$1.25.

MUSHROOMS, HOW TO GROW THEM.—This is a practical treatise on Mushroom culture for profit and for pleasure

by William Falconer. It embodies the experience of the author regarding the best methods of making this fascinating occupation a success. He visited many of the largest growers in this country and in Europe, and included in the body of the book such of their practices as seemed best adapted to general conditions. Printed on excellent paper and fully illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING FOR AMERICANS, by ELIAS A. LONG.—This is a comprehensive and useful treatise on Ornamental Gardening by Mr. Long, the well known horticultural writer. We do not know of any other book that gives such extensive and reliable information regarding the arrangement and construction of ornamental gardens and lawns. Price, \$2.00.

THE FAMILY HORSE, by GEORGE A. MARTIN.—A book of the greatest value to every horse owner, as it deals with the care, feeding and management of the horse while in active use. Price, \$1.00.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR, by WM. H. CLARKE.—The book contains clear and concise descriptions of the diseases of the respective animals with exact doses for each. The highest, best and latest authorities have been followed in the preparation of this work. Neatly bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

Farm and Garden Tools.

This very complete line of Tools is popular, and quite deservedly so. They are reliable and accurate, and do not get out of order. Every one is a labor saver and money earner. Send for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1894.

This drill is guaranteed by the makers to give satisfaction in the planting of all kinds of garden seeds, from peas and beans to celery. It opens, sows, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one operation. It holds two quarts and is nicely adapted to all conditions of land. It has a force feed, discharging in the most regular manner, whether the hopper is full or contains only a single paper of seed.

The machine will sow in a continuous row with the greatest regularity, but the distinguishing feature is that it will drop neatly in hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The change from hill to drill work is done in a moment by hooking up the cut-off, and from drill to hill by releasing it.

We can also supply a special plow for sowing onion seeds for sets, which will open three shallow furrows side by side, making a band of plants about four inches wide. This attachment is an extra. Price, 50 cents.



THE "PLANET JR."

HILL DROPPING GARDEN DRILL FOR ROWS OR HILLS.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$11.00.

THE "PLANET JR."

COMBINED HILL DROPPING SEED AND FERTILIZER DRILL.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$16.00.

The machine shown in this cut has been carefully improved for the season of 1894. It works with regularity whether there is much or little in the drill, and small lumps do not interfere with the sowing of fertilizers. It holds about one peck of fertilizer. The plows can be set to place the fertilizer either above or below the seed. The amount sown is

regulated accurately and the discharge of both drills may be cut off or started instantly, either separately or together. This also has a force feed.

THE "PLANET JR."

No. 2 Seed Drill.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$7.50.

Sows all garden seeds accurately at any desired thickness or depth, opening, dropping, covering, rolling down and marking the next row all at one passage in the most perfect and reliable manner. It holds two and one-half quarts. It has no cams, levers, brushes, cogs, springs or shakers to get out of order; it is noiseless, automatic, self-cleaning and accurate; it is remarkable for simplicity, strength and for ease and perfection of work in the field.

Truckers, market gardeners, onion growers and all who raise vegetables in quantity should supply themselves also with the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, described on page 78.

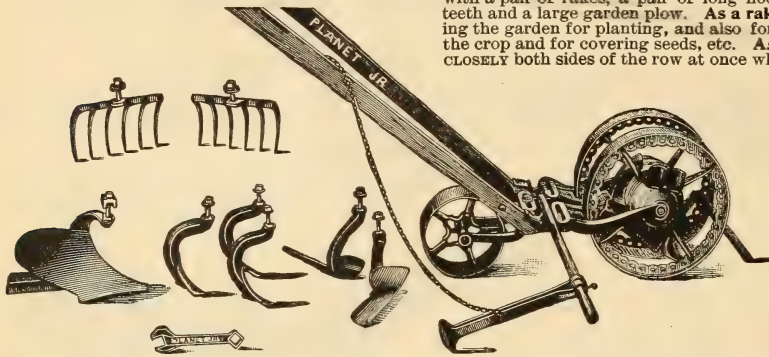


The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$9.50.

This tool is unrivaled in convenience and capacity for work; it is suitable for the farm or the garden. As a Seed Drill it is the same as the No. 2 (see page 77), except in size. It holds one quart. For after care of the crop it is supplied with a pair of rakes, a pair of long hoes, three reversible cultivator teeth and a large garden plow. As a rake, it is invaluable in preparing the garden for planting, and also for delicate after cultivation of the crop and for covering seeds, etc. As a hoe, it works safely and closely both sides of the row at once when plants are small; between

rows when plants are large, working all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. As a plow, it opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. As a cultivator, it is admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. All the blades are tempered and polished steel. The different tools in this combination comprise all that are necessary for the greatest variety of work usually needed in the hand cultivation of farm or garden crops, and are particularly useful for all sown by a seed drill.

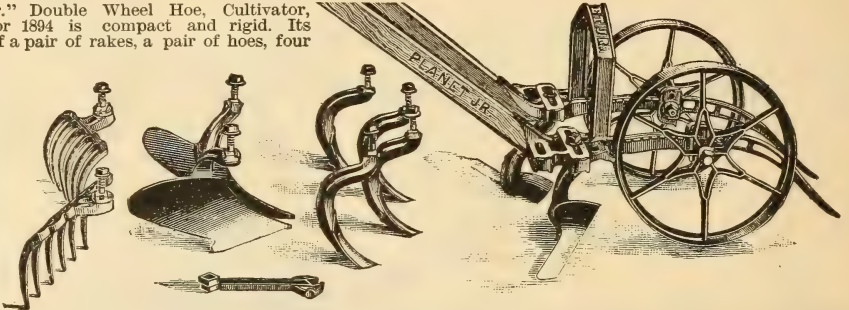


"THE PLANET JR."

DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$6.50.

The "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow for 1894 is compact and rigid. Its equipment consists of a pair of rakes, a pair of hoes, four cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and a pair of detachable leaf guards. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. The wheels are adjustable in height, and the arch is 14 inches high, thus enabling the operator to work both sides of the row at once, unless the plants grow over 18 inches high; then the wheels can be set to run close together and the tool used between the rows. This tool is light, very simple, made of the best material and highly finished. Nothing can exceed the perfection and variety of work it performs.



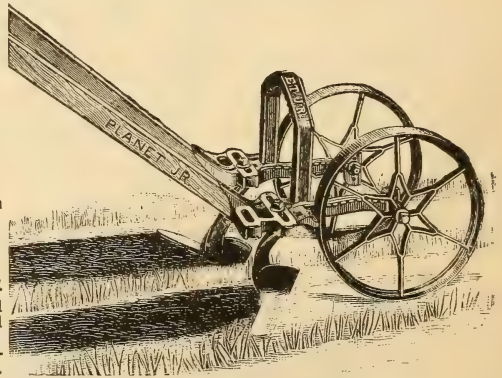
THE "PLANET JR."

PLAIN DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.00.

We offer the "Planet Jr." Double Wheel Hoe, just described, with only one pair of Hoes, and without leaf guards, under the name of "Planet Jr." Plain Double Wheel Hoe. This will make a very effective and inexpensive tool for the onion field and for parties who have limited work.

EXTRAS: Plows, per pair, \$1.30; rakes, per pair, \$1.00; cultivator teeth, per pair, 70 cents; leaf guards, per pair, 50 cents.



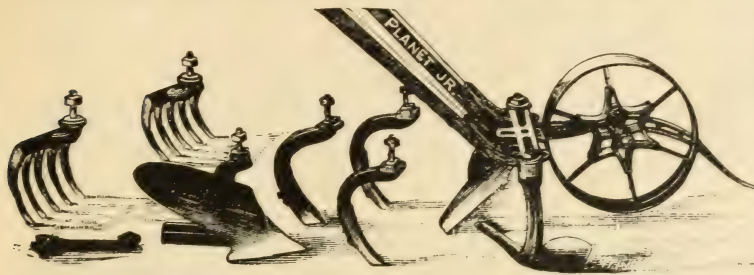
THE "PLANET JR." ONION HARVESTER.

Price, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$1.25.

A useful attachment for the Combined Drill and all the Wheel Hoes, is a neatly formed onion and onion set harvester. It can also be used with much satisfaction for deep level cultivating and hoeing, and with special profit for cutting spinnage for market. Width, eight inches.

THE "PLANET JR." SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$5.00.



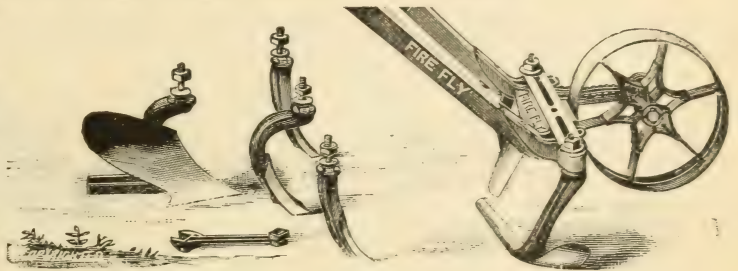
This tool is capable of doing nearly all kinds of hand garden cultivation. The outfit is: one pair of curved point hoes; one pair of rakes; two narrow cultivator teeth; one wide cultivator tooth, one large garden plow; one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are steel, hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is lighter than the Double, and does almost the same variety of work. The attachments are nearly identical. Though intended chiefly to work between the rows, it can be used to hoe both sides at once, while the plants are small, by placing the wheel to one side of frame.

The "Fire-Fly" Single-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.00.

This neat and convenient machine is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." Single Wheel Hoe. The tools supplied with it are the same pattern, and consist of one pair of curved point hoes, a set of three cultivating teeth and a large garden plow.

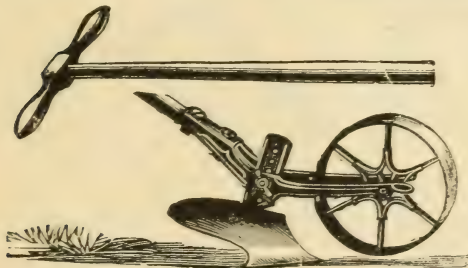
The blades are all hardened in oil, tempered and polished. The frame having but one main slot, all changes are easily understood and quickly made. The wheel is quickly adjusted for depth. The frame is so constructed that the wheel can be used at one side, so as to hoe both sides of a row at once.



THE "FIRE-FLY" WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$2.35.

Is a great labor saving tool in the garden. The moldboard is tempered and polished steel.



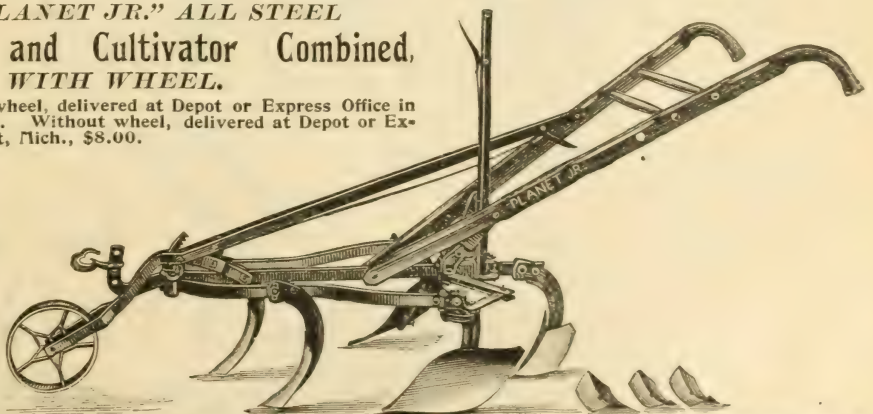
THE "PLANET JR." GRASS EDGER.

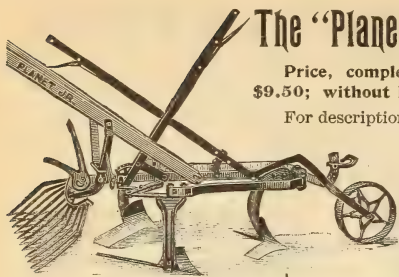
Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$3.50.

THE "PLANET JR." ALL STEEL Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, WITH WHEEL.

Price, including wheel, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8.50. Without wheel, delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8.00.

In this machine every important feature of a one horse cultivating tool has been carefully brought out. It is made entirely of iron and steel, except the handles; has a patent lever expanding frame, which can be closed to five inches or opened to twenty-four inches; has a lever wheel by which it may be changed to any depth in an instant. The front two teeth are three inches wide. The patent side steels are five inches wide and the rear steel is seven inches wide. The tool is also furnished with three extra cultivator steels which can be placed on the rear standards when desired, thus making it a plain cultivator. For complete description see "Planet Jr." catalogue. Sent free on application.





The "Planet Jr." Market Gardener's Horse Hoe and Pulverizer.

Price, complete, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$9.50; without Pulverizer, \$7.50.

For description see "Planet Jr." Catalogue for 1894, sent free on application.

"PLANET JR."

SINGLE CELERY HILLER.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$9.00.

For description see "Planet Jr." Catalogue for 1894, sent free on application.

"PLANET JR." TWELVE TOOTH HARROW CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER.

Price, complete, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$9.25; without Pulverizer, \$7.50. For description see "Planet Jr." Catalogue for 1894, sent free on application.

"GEM OF THE GARDEN"

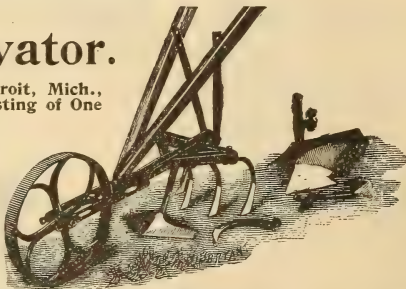
Hand Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$4.50. Double Wheel Attachment for "Gem of the Garden," consisting of One Pair of Wheels and One Pair of Curved Hoes, \$1.75 extra.

This implement is offered with the assurance that it is the most effective and convenient tool of the kind. Its working parts are: two Scuffle or Cutting Blades, one four and one-half and one nine inches wide; two Plows, right and left hand; five Stirring Teeth; all made of best steel.

The wheels and handles of the "GEM" are both adjustable in height, while the frame is so slotted that the hoes, teeth and plows can be set in almost any position or angle. The Scuffle Hoe makes a clean cut and is followed by the teeth—five or less—which thoroughly pulverize the soil, and drag out and expose to the sun the roots of the weeds cut by the hoe.

In use, keep the tooth on the right, quite as far out as the end of the hoe, using it as a guard; being of such slender shape it will not throw dirt enough to cover small plants. The hoes being of thin steel, and presenting nearly a straight line to the work, avoid the "dodging" so common to tools of this kind.



MATTHEWS' GARDEN SEED DRILL.

We know of no hand Garden Drill for sowing vegetable seeds, etc., which has met with more popularity than the Matthews Garden Seed Drill among market gardeners everywhere.

It is designed for use in field and garden. When in operation it opens the furrow, drops the seed accurately at the desired depth, covers it and lightly rolls the earth down over it, and at the same time marks the next row. It will sow *Beet, Carrot, Onion, Turnip, Parsnip, Sage, Spinage, Sorghum, Peas, Beans, Fodder Corn, Broom Corn, etc.* with a certainty, regularity and rapidity, impossible for the most skillful hand.

A valuable feature in this Drill is its patent INDICATOR, with names of different seeds on it for adjusting the Drill to sow different kinds of seed, which is done by simply turning the Indicator until the name of the seed you want to sow comes to the top. The Drill is made of the best material throughout, and is complete in all its arrangements. Beware of cheap imitations of this Drill. None genuine but those having the Patent Indicator. All Drills are furnished with improved markers, and with the new Seed Cut-off, so that no seed is wasted in turning at ends of rows.



Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8 00.

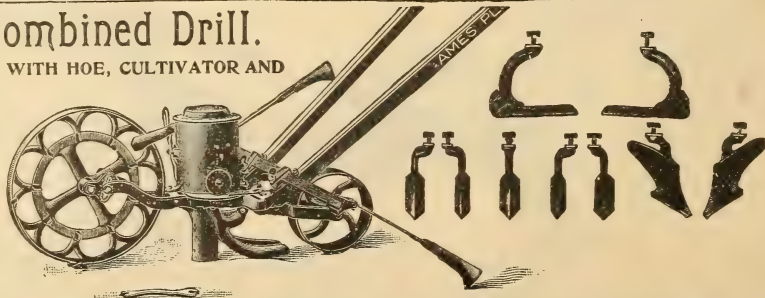
Matthews' Combined Drill.

NEW UNIVERSAL MODEL, WITH HOE, CULTIVATOR AND

PLOW ATTACHMENTS.

Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$10.00.

As a drill it possesses all the features of the Matthews Garden Seed Drill of a smaller size. It has the same patent Indicator, Seed Cut-off and Improved Markers. The cultivator attachments are: one pair hoes, five cultivator teeth and one pair plows. The seeding and covering apparatus can be readily removed, transforming the machine into a light and serviceable Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. It is not necessary to remove the seed box, as the teeth can be inserted in the frame with this attached.



THE IRON KING SEED DRILL.

We have thus far found no drill equal to the **Iron King** for sowing onion seed, because it is the only one that will sow the seed in an exact line so that the cultivator can be worked close up to the row while the plants are small. The special feature which accomplishes this is the shoe furrower. It makes a V shaped groove, into the bottom of which the seed falls in a straight, narrow line. This shoe can be raised or lowered to plant any depth desired. Two patent agitators go with each machine, which are easily adjusted and act as *force feeds*, thus insuring an even and continuous flow. The agitators, run by an endless chain and are noiseless. It has interchangeable hoppers for distributing fertilizers, and by simply changing hoppers can be converted from a seed to a fertilizer drill. We have spoken of the merits of the **Iron King** as an onion drill. We think just as highly of it for sowing all kinds of garden seeds. It sows all kinds of seed in an exact line and at a uniform depth. We can furnish this machine with disc cover as shown in this cut, or with drag cover similar to that of the Matthews Drill.

Unless disc cover is especially ordered, the drag cover will be sent,



Price, boxed and delivered at Depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$8.00. With Fertilizer attachment, \$12.00.

THE WEED SLAYER.

Price, packed and delivered at depot or Express Office in Detroit, Mich., \$2.00. Three in one shipment, \$5.00.

In offering this tool we are confident from our experience with it that it is a very superior tool for use in the garden among onions, turnips, corn, potatoes, strawberries, etc., and for weeding among flowers and in gravel walks. It is light, weighing but 7 lbs.; strong, made of the best steel and iron; adjustable to any height of person, and cutting from one-half inch to one and one-half inches under ground and seven inches wide.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.

Price, postpaid, 25 cents.

For weeding flower beds or vegetable gardens. It will work well among rows of seedlings, among ornamental plants, or in any place where freedom from weeds is desired. It removes the weeds with far greater rapidity than in the usual manner, without injury to the plants, and will pay for itself in one day's use.

Hasletine Hand Weeder and Scraper.

Price, postpaid, 30 cents.

The best hand weeder for use in flower or vegetable garden. For onions and strawberries it is indispensable. It is rapid, easy and thorough in its work. The blade is 3/4 inch wide, is 1/2 inch thick, solid steel and tempered, and has five sharp edges.

THE CONCAVE AND CURVED SEED POTATO KNIFE.

Price, postpaid, 35 cents.

Cut with a thin, straight knife a slice lengthways about 1/4 inch thick from the center of the potato and hold it between you and the light. Feeders from the eyes will be seen converging to the center of the tuber.

If these feeders are interfered with, either by cutting them off or shaving too close to them, the vitality will be greatly reduced. It is evidently desirable, then, in cutting potatoes for seed, to conform to the structure of the tuber. With the common straight knife this is impossible. The Concave and Curved Seed Potato Knife meets these requirements fully. It will cut two or three eyes in a piece better than any other knife and will cut two single eyes without coming in contact with feeders, leaving the pieces in good shape to handle either by hand or with machine.

The great superiority of this knife lies not so much in the saving of seed as in the increase in yield, for it is a recognized fact that potatoes cut to single eyes and planted in drills will produce the largest crop, and this is the only knife that will cut them to single eyes without injuring the vitality. Full directions for using accompany each knife.

LADIES' FLORAL TOOLS.

Sets of four pieces, price per set, \$1.25, postpaid.

These Floral Sets have steadily increased in public favor and have received, we believe, the unqualified approval of all the leading florists of the country. They will be appreciated by every lady who cultivates flowers.

"PERFECTION" REVOLVING LAWN AND GARDEN

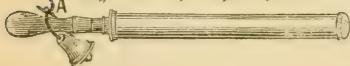
SPRINKLER AND FOUNTAIN.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25. This sprinkler can be used on hillside or terrace and is warranted to accomplish as much as any in the market at the same pressure. Its superiority is shown by its simplicity, ease with which it can be cleared of any obstruction, effectiveness while working in a strong wind; also the circle watered can be reduced to any desired size, by turning the supply partly off. In connection with a force pump it can be used with good effect in green-houses, hot-beds, etc. The bearings and working parts are of brass, and it is complete in itself; it has only to be screwed to the hose and the pin stuck into the ground to be used.



BRASS GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN SYRINGES.

Length of Barrel, 12 in.; diam., 1 in.



These syringes are useful for all horticultural purposes, and are fitted with caps or roses for ejecting water in one stream or dispersing it in the most gentle manner, or with great force, when required. They are specially adapted for whale oil soap, tobacco juice, etc., in cleansing plants and flowers from those destructive insects which are so injurious to them. Very strongly made of best quality of brass, finely polished, elegant in appearance, not liable to dent or become injured, and if properly cared for, will last a lifetime. Sent only by express at expense of purchaser.

No. A, one stream and one spray rose	.....\$2 25
No. B, " " " "	..... 2 75
No. C, " " " "	..... 3 50
No. D, " " " "	..... 4 50

No. H. This is a syringe which we offer to meet the demand for a first-class valve, all brass, full length bar-

rel syringe that is strong, durable and cheap. We feel confident this will give entire satisfaction. Length of barrel, 18 in.; diameter, 1 1/2 in.	.....\$2 00
No. 0, one spray rose, fast ends, large holes	..... 2 50
No. 00, " " " "	..... 3 00
No. 1, " " detachable end	..... 2 75



ENGLISH EXTRA HEAVY SOLID STEEL FLORISTS' TROWEL.

(Polished 6 inch blade.)

Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

TERMS: OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH WITH THE ORDER.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remittances may be made at our risk by any of the following methods, viz: POSTOFFICE ORDER, DRAFT ON NEW YORK OR CHICAGO, EXPRESS CO'S MONEY ORDER, OR BY REGISTERED LETTER.

The rates charged for Postoffice Orders and Express Money Orders are now so low that these are the best ways to remit. We will bear the expense of sending money in either of these ways. Deduct the cost of the order from amount sent. Express Money Orders can be obtained at ALL offices of the following Express Companies: AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, WELLS, FARGO & Co., and NORTHERN PACIFIC. They are CHEAP and ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Postal Notes afford a cheap and convenient mode of remitting small sums, but without security, because they are payable to bearer. We cannot be responsible for money sent in this way.

When Money Orders cannot be obtained, letters containing money should always be registered. Money in ordinary letters is *unsafe*. If currency is sent by express, the charges should be prepaid, and if local checks are used, 25 cents must be added to cover the cost of collection.

WE DO NOT SEND C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense; and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

SIGN YOUR NAME.—We receive a great many letters containing money and orders, which we cannot fill because the sender has FAILED TO SIGN HIS NAME. The P. O. ADDRESS is frequently omitted, and the post mark being blurred, we are unable to fill the order, no matter how much we desire to do so. Use our Order Sheet and Envelope whenever you can, filling out the blank and signing your name, and you will have no cause to censure us.

SEEDS BY MEASURE.—ONE-FOURTH BUSHEL and over sold at BUSHEL RATES; FOUR QUARTS and over up to one-quarter bushel sold at FOUR-QUART RATES; less than FOUR QUARTS sold at QUART OR PINT RATES.

SEEDS BY WEIGHT.—HALF POUND and over at POUND RATES; less than HALF POUND lots are charged at OUNCE, TWO-OUNCE OR QUARTER-POUND RATES.

BAGS.—To every order for one-quarter bushel and upwards, to the amount of two bushels, 20 CENTS must be added for a new bag in which to ship.

FREE OF POSTAGE OR EXPRESS CHARGES.—PACKETS, OUNCES, TWO OUNCES, QUARTER POUNDS or POUNDS, ordered at list prices, will be sent free by mail or express.

PINTS AND QUARTS.—PINTS, QUARTS and FOUR QUARTS, ordered at list prices, FIFTEEN CENTS PER QUART, TEN CENTS PER PINT, must be added for postage or express charges, and they will then be sent free.

PECK, BUSHEL AND BARREL LOTS.—Where PECK, BUSHEL or BARREL lots are ordered, the freight or express charges must be paid by the party ordering.

Where perishable or other goods are ordered to be sent by freight or express to such great distances that the cost of transportation will nearly or quite equal the value of the goods, we must decline to ship unless purchasers remit us, in addition to the price of goods, sufficient funds to prepay transportation charges. When this requirement is not complied with, we reserve the right of declining the order and returning money to the person ordering.

CLUBS.—We offer the following liberal inducements to Clubs, or those wishing to purchase seeds in packets. The seeds will be sent by mail, post-paid; but these low rates apply to seeds in PACKETS ONLY, and at CATALOGUE PRICES, and NOT to seeds by weight or measure.

Send us \$1.00 and select PACKETS to the value of \$1.15	
“ 2.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	2.35
“ 3.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	3.60
“ 4.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	4.85
“ 5.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	6.15
“ 10.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	12.50
“ 20.00 “ “ “ “ “ “	26.00

GUARANTEE.—Complaints made that seeds are not good, should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather, frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons, it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

While we send out only seeds that will, to the best of our belief, give entire satisfaction, it must be expressly understood that we give no warranty expressed or implied, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they must be returned at once, and any money paid us for them will be refunded.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.

For Prices of

BOOKS, see page 76.

BULBS and ROOTS for Spring Planting, see pages 74 and 75.

DRILLS and other GARDEN TOOLS, see pages 77-81 inclusive.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Bulk, see page 73.

FLOWER SEEDS, in Packets, see pages 51-73 inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, see pages 88 and 89.

VEGETABLE SEEDS, see pages 83-88 inclusive.

D. M. FERRY & Co's Price List.

1894.

Customers ordering enough for a freight shipment, 100 pounds or more, or desiring to pay their own express charges, are entitled to deduct 8 CENTS PER POUND from the prices of this Catalogue on all Vegetable and Flower seeds quoted BY WEIGHT. Small orders going long distances can generally be sent cheaper by MAIL, than by EXPRESS.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ARTICHOKE —See page 9.					
Large Globe.....			Crop failed.		
ASPARAGUS —See page 9.					
Columbian Mammoth White, new, the best—See Supplement.....	15	45	85	1 50	4 50
Conover's Colossal.....	5	10	15	20	50
Roots, Conover's Colossal, two years old, by mail, prepaid.....				per 100, 1 00	
					60
					60
BEANS —Dwarf, Bush or Snap—See pages 9-12.					
Challenge Dwarf Black Wax, Extra Early—See Supplement.....	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qt.	Bn.
Black-Eyed Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Golden-Eyed Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Detroit Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax, early and productive.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Currie's Rust Proof Wax.....	10	25	40	1 50	7 50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Golden Wax—See Supplement.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Grenell Rust Proof Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
German Wax, White Seeded.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Speckled Wax—See Supplement.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Scarlet Flageolet Wax.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Violet Flageolet, or Perfection Wax.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Crystal White Wax.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
Extra Early Refugee.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
Early Red Valentine, Improved Round Pod.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Early China Red Eye.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Round Yellow Six Weeks, Improved Round Pod.....	10	15	25	75	4 25
Dwarf Horticultural, very early.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Goddard, or Boston Favorite.....	10	15	25	75	4 25
Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Early Mohawk.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Refugee, or Thousand to One.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Royal Dwarf Kidney.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
Large White Marrow, or Mountain.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Broad Windsor (English Dwarf or Broad).....	10	25	40	1 50	7 50
Burpee's Bush Lima—See Supplement.....	15	45	75	2 75	15 00
Henderson's Bush Lima, or Dwarf Sieva.....	10	25	40	1 50	7 50
Kumerle, or Dreer's Bush Lima—See Supplement.....	15	45	80	2 75	16 00
BEANS —Pole or Running—See pages 12-13.					
Golden Champion—See Supplement.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
White Crease Back.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Brockton Pole.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Dutch Case Knife.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Indian Chief, or Tall Black Wax.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Southern Prolific, true round pod stock.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—See Supplement.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
White Runner.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Scarlet Runner.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Horticultural Lima, new, extra—See Supplement.....	15	40	65	2 50	13 00
Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
Early Jersey Lima, very early and desirable.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Dreer's Improved Lima.....	10	25	35	1 25	7 00
Challenger Lima, very large and productive.....	10	25	40	1 50	7 00
Large White Lima.....	10	25	30	1 00	6 00
King of the Garden Lima.....	10	20	40	1 50	7 50
BEE —See pages 14-15.					
Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip, true, finest stock.....	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Eclipse, finest stock.....	5	10	15	20	60
Detroit Dark Red Turnip—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	75
Early Blood Turnip, improved.....	5	10	15	20	60
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	20	60
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.....	5	10	15	20	55
Early Turnip Bassano.....	5	10	15	20	50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Half Long Blood—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	75
Long Dark Blood, improved.....	5	10	15	20	55
Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.....	5	10	15	20	60

Add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for Postage, if Ordered sent by Mail.

BEET—Continued—See pages 14-15.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
French White Sugar, Red Top.....	5	10	15	20	50
Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar.....	5	10	15	20	50
French Yellow Sugar.....	5	10	15	20	50
Vilmorin's Improved Imperial Sugar.....	5	10	15	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	50
Norbitan Giant Long Red Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	50
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	55
Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	55
Yellow Leviathan Mangel Wurzel, very productive.....	5	10	15	20	55
Yellow Ovoid, or Intermediate Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	50
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	55
Red Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	5	10	15	20	55

BROCOLI—See page 15.

Early Purple Cape.....
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS—See page 15.

Best Imported.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
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CABBAGE—See pages 15-17.

FIRST EARLY SORTS.

Extra Early Express.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Very Early Etampes.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early Jersey Wakefield, best American—See Supplement.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Charleston, or Large Wakefield—See Supplement.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Early York.....	5	30	35	60	1 75
Early Large York.....	5	20	35	60	1 75

SECOND EARLY OR SUMMER SORTS.

Henderson's Early Summer, true.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
All Head Early.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—See Supplement.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
All Seasons.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Succession. Very similar to All Seasons.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early Winnigstadt.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Filderkraut.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Brunswick Short Stem, true.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early Large Schweinfurt.....	5	25	40	75	2 50

LATE, OR AUTUMN AND WINTER SORTS.

Mammoth Rock Red, the best Red Cabbage in cultivation—See Supplement.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
Large Red Drumhead.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Stone Mason Marblehead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Sure Head.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Acme Flat Dutch, an early and very desirable strain of Late Flat Dutch.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Houseman Late Flat Dutch—See Supplement.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Louisville Drumhead, true.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
D. M. Ferry & Co's Premium Late Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Bridgeport Late Drumhead.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Luxemburg.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Green Glazed.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Savoy, Early Dwarf Ulm.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Savoy, Improved American, extra fine stock.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Savoy, Drumhead.....	5	20	35	60	1 75

CARROT—See page 18.

Earliest Short Horn, for forcing.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Scarlet Horn.....	5	10	15	25	85
Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan, coreless.....	5	10	15	25	90
Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted.....	5	10	15	25	85
Chantenay, very productive and profitable—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted.....	5	10	15	25	80
Guerande, or Ox Heart.....	5	10	15	25	90
Danvers—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	80
Improved Long Orange.....	5	10	15	25	90
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Short White—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	80
Large White Belgian.....	5	10	15	20	50

CAULIFLOWER—See page 19.

Early Snowball, unsurpassed—See Supplement.....	¼ oz., 1 00	25	3 00	5 00	9 00	.....
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt, finest stock. Sold also as "Earliest," etc.....	75	25	2 75	4 50	8 00	.....
Early Favorite—See Supplement.....	5	1 00	1 75	3 00	.....	.....
Extra Early Paris.....	5	1 00	1 75	2 75	.....	.....
Early Erfurt.....	5	1 50	2 50	4 00	.....	.....
Early London.....	5	50	85	1 50	.....	.....
Early Paris, or Nonpareil.....	5	60	1 00	1 75	.....	.....
LeNormand's Short Stem.....	5	1 00	1 50	2 50	.....	.....
Large Algiers.....	5	1 00	1 50	2 50	.....	.....
Veitch's Autumn Giant.....	5	60	1 00	1 75	.....	.....

CELERY—See pages 19-20.

Golden Yellow Large Solid, or Golden Self Blanching—See Supplement.....	5	45	85	1 50	4 50
White Plume, equal to any stock offered.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Crawford's Half Dwarf.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Perfection Heartwell.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Dwarf White Solid, or Large Ribbed Kalamazoo.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Boston Market.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Early Pascal, distinct, splendid quality. The best for winter use.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Seymour's White Solid.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Celery Seed, for flavoring.....	10	.....	.....	.....	40

CELERIAC—See pages 20-21.

Turnip Rooted.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Large Smooth Prague.....	5	20	35	60	1 75

CHERVIL—See page 21.

Curled.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
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	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
CHICORY —See page 21.					
Large Rooted, or Coffee.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
COLLARDS —See page 21.					
Georgia, Southern, or Creole.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
CORN —See pages 21-22.					
SWEET, OR SUGAR VARIETIES.					
White Cob Cory. Introduced by us. Best first early Sweet Corn—See Supplement.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
Cory. Our own selection. Earlier than most stocks.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Early Minnesota, very early and one of the best.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Crosby's Early	10	15	20	50	2 50
Pee and Kay	10	15	20	50	2 50
Leet's Early, very early with large ears.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Perry's Hybrid	10	15	20	50	2 50
Early Sweet, or Sugar	10	15	20	40	2 25
Moore's Early Concord	10	15	20	50	2 50
Black Mexican	10	15	20	50	2 75
Hickox Hybrid —See Supplement.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Old Colony	10	15	20	50	2 50
Egyptian	10	15	20	50	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen. Our stock is perfect.....	10	15	20	40	2 25
Early Mammoth	10	15	20	50	2 50
Mammoth	10	15	20	50	2 50
FIELD VARIETIES.					
Extra Early Adams, for table use South.....	10	15	20	50	2 75
Early Adams, or Burlington	10	15	20	50	2 50
Early Red Blazed	10	15	20	40	2 25
Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North	10	15	20	40	2 25
Rice, for parching (bushel lots in ears).....	10	10	15	20	1 50
		Add 10c. per pint, 15c. per quart, for Postage, if Ordered sent by Mail.			
CORN SALAD, or Fetticus, large leaved, large seeded—See page 22.....	5	10	15	20	50
CRESS —See page 22.					
Curled, or Peppergrass.....	5	10	15	20	50
True Water.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
CUCUMBER —See page 23.					
Albino —See Supplement.....	15	50	85	1 50	
Early Russian	5	10	15	20	55
Early Cluster	5	10	15	20	55
Early Short Green, or Early Frame	5	10	15	20	50
Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling —See Supplement.....	5	10	15	20	60
Jersey Pickling	5	10	15	20	55
D. M. Ferry & Co's Perfection Pickling	5	10	15	25	1 00
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific	5	10	15	20	55
Parisian Prolific Pickling	5	20	35	60	2 00
Early White Spine, used for forcing.....	5	10	15	20	50
Arlington	5	10	15	20	55
Bismarek, long, white	5	10	15	20	55
Improved Long Green	5	10	15	20	60
Small Gherkin, for pickles	5	10	15	25	1 00
EGG PLANT —See pages 23-24.					
Early Long Purple	5	20	35	60	2 00
Black Pekin, extra early, and very large	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Large Purple, Spineless —See Supplement.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
ENDIVE —See page 24.					
Small Green Curled	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large Green Curled	5	20	35	60	1 75
Moss Curled	5	15	25	40	1 50
Ever White Curled	5	15	25	40	1 50
Broad Leaved Batavian	5	15	25	40	1 25
GARLIC, Bulbs —See page 24.....				15	40
HORSE RADISH —See page 24.					
Small Roots—By mail, prepaid, each, 10c.; per doz. 40c.....					
“ “ —By freight or express, not prepaid, per 100, \$1.00.....					
KALE, or Borecole —See pages 24-25.					
Tall Green Curled Scotch.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
German Dwarf Purple.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Extra Curled German Dwarf Green.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
German Dwarf Green, German Greens, or Siberian.....	5	10	15	25	75
KOHL RABI —See page 25.					
Early White Vienna, the true small leaved forcing variety	5	30	55	1 00	2 75
Early Purple Vienna, the true small leaved forcing variety	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Large Green	5	15	25	40	1 50
LEEK —See page 25.					
London Flag.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Large American Flag.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Large Rouen.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
LETTUCE —See pages 25-26.					
Grand Rapids —See Supplement.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Tennis Ball, true black seeded, for forcing	5	10	15	25	1 00
Tilton's White Star —See Supplement.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Denver Market	5	15	25	40	1 25
Black Seeded Simpson	5	10	15	25	1 00
Simpson's Early Curled	5	10	15	25	1 00
Silver Ball —See Supplement.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Hubbard's Market	5	15	25	40	1 25
Big Boston	5	20	35	60	1 75
Early Curled Silesia	5	10	15	25	1 00
Ferry's Early Prize Head, the best for family use	5	15	25	40	1 25
Hanson, the true hard heading stock	5	10	15	25	1 00
Philadelphia Butter, or Early White Head	5	10	15	25	1 00
Deacon, very compact and superb in quality	5	15	25	40	1 25
Frankfort Head, or Salamander	5	10	15	25	1 00

LETTUCE—Continued.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.
Buttercup, <i>very handsome and of extra quality</i>	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large Drumhead, or Victoria Cabbage.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Brown Dutch.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early White Self-Folding Cos.....	5	15	25	40	1 50

MARTYNIA—See page 26.

Proboscidea, for pickling.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
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MELON, MUSK—See page 27.

Cosmopolitan—See Supplement.....	15	50	85	1 50
Jenny Lind.....	5	10	15	20	60
Extra Early Citron.....	5	10	15	25	75
Netted Gem.....	5	10	15	20	65
Small Green Nutmeg.....	5	10	15	20	60
Baltimore, or Acme—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	20	60
Early White Japan.....	5	10	15	20	55
Improved Large Green Nutmeg.....	5	10	15	20	60
Pine Apple.....	5	10	15	20	60
Hackensack.....	5	10	15	20	60
Montreal.....	5	10	15	20	60
Bay View.....	5	10	15	20	55
Casaba, or Green Persian.....	5	10	15	20	65
Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	75
Emerald Gem.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Surprise.....	5	10	15	20	55
Long Yellow.....	5	10	15	20	60

MELON, WATER—See page 28.

Sweet Heart—See Supplement.....	15	40	75	1 25	4 00
Phinney's Early.....	5	10	15	20	50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Peerless.....	5	10	15	20	55
Boss.....	5	10	15	20	50
Black Spanish.....	5	10	15	20	50
Gypsy, or Georgia Rattlesnake.....	5	10	15	20	55
Cuban Queen.....	5	10	15	20	50
Dixie.....	5	10	15	20	60
Kolb's Gem.....	5	10	15	20	55
Long Light Icing, or Ice Rind.....	5	10	15	20	55
Round Light Icing, or Ice Rind, <i>of very fine quality</i>	5	10	15	20	50
Dark Icing, or Ice Rind.....	5	10	15	20	50
Mountain Sweet.....	5	10	15	20	50
Mountain Sprout.....	5	10	15	20	50
Ice Cream, <i>true white seeded</i>	5	10	15	20	50
Orange, <i>the flesh separates easily from the rind</i>	5	10	15	25	1 00
Citron, for preserving.....	5	10	15	20	55

MUSHROOM SPAWN—See page 28.

English, in bricks, by mail, prepaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
French, by express or mail, prepaid, 3-lb. boxes, \$1.75 each.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MUSTARD—See page 29.

White English.....	5	10	15	20	40
Southern Giant Curled.....	5	10	15	25	75

NASTURTIUM—See page 29.

Tall Mixed.....	Crop failed.
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OKRA—See page 29.

White Velvet.....	5	10	15	25	75
Dwarf White.....	5	10	15	20	60

ONION—See pages 29-31.

Extra Early Red.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Extra Early Red, <i>our own growth</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Large Red Wethersfield.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large Red Wethersfield, <i>our own growth</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
Southport Red Globe.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Yellow Danvers.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	5	15	25	40	1 40
Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg.....	5	15	25	40	1 40
Michigan Yellow Globe—See Supplement.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Mammoth Yellow Spanish, or Prizetaker.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 00
Southport Yellow Globe.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
White Portugal (<i>American Silverskin</i>).....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
White Silverskin, <i>for bunching</i>	5	15	25	40	1 50
White Globe.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
El Paso, or Large Mexican.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Round White Silverskin, <i>the best for pickling</i>	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Early Neapolitan Marzajola.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Mammoth Silver King.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Giant Rocca.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Giant White Italian Tripoli.....	5	20	35	60	1 75
Queen, <i>true</i>	5	20	35	60	2 00

BULBS.

Red or Yellow Bottom Sets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	about 6 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00

Above are approximate prices *per bushel*, subject to variations of the market, and our ability to procure stock. The price *per quart* will hold good through the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

PARSLEY—See pages 31-32.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.
Plain.....	5	10	15	25	75
Champion Moss Curled.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Carter's Fern Leaved.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Emerald.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Fine Triple Curled, or Myatt's Garnishing.....	5	10	15	25	90
Turnip Rooted, or Hamburg.....	5	10	15	25	85

PARSNIP—See page 32.

Long White Dutch, or Sugar.....	5	10	15	20	50
Hollow Crown, or Guernsey.....	5	10	15	20	50

PEAS—See pages 32-35. Our list of Peas embraces every desirable kind yet offered, and our stocks can be depended upon as true to name, carefully screened and hand picked.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qt.	Bu.
EXTRA EARLY SORTS.					
Derry's First and Best.....	10	15	20	60	3 75
D. M. Ferry & Co's Extra Early.....	10	15	20	60	3 75
Rural New Yorker.....	10	15	20	60	3 75
Improved Early Daniel O'Rourke.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
Nott's Excelsior—See Supplement..... (2 packets 25 cents)	15	..	..	..	..
Earliest of All, or Alaska.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
Laxton's Alpha.....	10	15	25	75	4 50
American Wonder.....	10	25	40	1 50	7 50
Wm. Hurst.....	10	25	40	1 50	8 00
Premium Gem.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
McLean's Little Gem.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Ferry's Extra Early Tom Thumb.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
Blue Peter, or Blue Tom Thumb.....	10	25	35	1 25	6 50
EARLY SORTS.					
Bliss' Everbearing.....	10	15	25	75	4 25
Extra Early Kent, true.....	10	15	20	60	3 50
McLean's Advancer.....	10	15	25	75	4 00
The Admiral—See Supplement.....	10	20	30	1 00	5 50
Telephone.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Telegraph.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
French Canner.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Duke of Albany.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
LATE SORTS.					
Yorkshire Hero.....	10	15	25	75	5 00
Stratagem.....	10	20	30	1 00	6 00
Pride of the Market.....	..	..	..	Sold out.	..
Champion of England.....	10	15	20	60	3 00
Large Blue Imperial.....	10	15	20	60	3 00
Large White Marrowfat.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Large Black Eye Marrowfat.....	10	15	20	50	2 50
Melting Sugar, edible pods.....	10	30	45	1 50	9 00
FIELD SORTS.					
No. 1 White.....	about	..	..	..	1 25
Common White.....	"	..	..	..	1 00
Common Blue.....	"	..	..	..	1 50
Choice Blue.....	"	..	..	..	2 50

Add 10c per pint, 15c. per quart, for Postage, if Ordered sent by Mail.

PEPPER—See page 35.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Red Cherry.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Red Chili.....	5	30	55	1 00	2 75
Yellow Chili.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Large Squash.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Ruby King.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Sweet Mountain.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Golden Dawn.....	5	25	40	75	2 50

PUMPKIN—See page 35.

Pie—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Large Yellow.....	5	10	15	20	40
Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field.....	5	10	15	20	50

(\$12.00 per 100 lbs.)

RADISH—See pages 35-38.

Non Plus Ultra, or Early Deep Scarlet Turnip, Forcing.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Dark Blood Red, Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Early Scarlet, Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	15	20	65
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, Forcing.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Round Deep Scarlet.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early Scarlet Globe.....	..	..	..	..	Crop failed.
Early White, Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	15	20	65
Early Deep Scarlet, Olive Shaped, Short Leaf.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped.....	5	10	15	20	65
French Breakfast.....	5	10	15	25	80
Early White, Olive Shaped.....	5	10	15	25	75
Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped—See Supplement.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, improved.....	5	10	15	20	60
Wood's Early Frame.....	5	10	15	20	65
Improved Chartier or Shepherd.....	5	10	15	20	65
Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Long White Naples.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Large White Summer, Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	15	25	85
Long Black Summer, extra fine—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
White Strasburg.....	5	10	15	25	90
Early White Giant Stuttgart.....	5	10	15	25	75
Golden Globe.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Yellow Summer Turnip Rooted.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Gray Summer, Turnip Rooted.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
WINTER VARIETIES.					
Scarlet China.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
California Mammoth White China.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Large White Spanish.....	5	10	15	20	65
Round Black Spanish.....	5	10	15	20	65
Long Black Spanish.....	5	10	15	20	65

RAPE—See page 38.

Dwarf Essex, for sowing—See Supplement.....	10	15	20	40	
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RHUBARB, or Pie Plant—See page 38.

Victoria.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Giant.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Linnæus.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Rhubarb Roots.....	20 cents each	..	..	..	..
by mail, prepaid, 25 cents each.....	..	..	..	..	..

(per doz., \$1.50) (" 2.00)

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—See page 38.

	Prt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	½ Lb.	Lb.
Large White.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	5	15	25	40	1 40

SORREL—See page 38.

Large Leaved, French.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
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SPINAGE—See pages 38-39.

Savoy Leaved, earliest.....	5	10	10	15	40
Round Summer.....	5	10	10	15	35
Improved Thick Leaved.....	5	10	10	15	35
Long Standing.....	5	10	10	15	35
Long Standing Prickly.....	5	10	10	15	40
Prickly Winter.....	5	10	10	15	35

SQUASH—See pages 39-40.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop.....	5	10	15	20	60
Early White Bush Scallop.....	5	10	15	20	60
Mammoth Summer Crookneck—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Summer Crookneck.....	5	10	15	20	60

AUTUMN, OR WINTER SORTS.

Early Prolific Orange Marrow—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	75
Improved American Turban (Essex Hybrid).....	5	10	15	20	60
Boston Marrow, our own extra select stock, unsurpassed.....	5	10	15	20	55
Hubbard, our own extra select stock, unsurpassed.....	5	10	15	20	65

SUGAR CANE—See page 40.

Early Amber.....				15	35
Early Orange.....				15	35

SUNFLOWER—See page 40.

Large Russian.....				15	35
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TOBACCO—See pages 40-41.

Sterling.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Lacks.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Hester.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Sweet Oronoco.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Bradley Broad Leaf.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Persian Rose.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Big Havana.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Havana.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 50

TOMATO—See pages 41-43.

Atlantic Prize—See Supplement.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Early Michigan—See Supplement.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
D. M. Ferry & Co's Optimus.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Favorite.....	5	30	55	60	2 00
Royal Red—See Supplement.....	5	35	40	75	2 50
Stone.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Ignatum—See Supplement.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Trophy, true.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Perfection.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Acme.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Essex Early Hybrid.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Beauty.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Cincinnati Purple.....	5	20	35	60	2 00
Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid.....	5	35	60	1 00	3 50
Golden Queen.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
White Apple.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Peach.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Red Pear Shaped.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Yellow Plum.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Red Cherry.....	5	25	40	75	2 50
Yellow Cherry.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry.....	5	25	40	75	2 50

Excellent for
Pickles and
Preserves.

TURNIP—See pages 43-46.

WHITE FLESHED SORTS.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan, earliest and best for forcing—See Supplement.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
White Egg.....	5	10	15	20	60
Early White Flat Dutch, Strap Leaved.....	5	10	15	20	50
D. M. Ferry & Co's Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved.....	5	10	15	20	50
Purple Top White Globe.....	5	10	15	20	50
Cow Horn, or Long White.....	5	10	15	20	60
Large White Norfolk.....	5	10	15	20	50
Large Red Top Norfolk.....	5	10	15	20	60
Pomeranian White Globe.....	5	10	15	20	50
Sweet German.....	5	10	15	20	60
Seven Top.....	5	10	15	20	60

YELLOW FLESHED SORTS.

Large Amber Globe.....	5	10	15	25	75
Orange Jelly, or Robertson's Golden Ball.....	5	10	15	25	75
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	5	10	15	20	60

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES.

Monarch, or Tankard—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	25	75
American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island—See Supplement.....	5	10	15	20	60
Yellow Swede, or Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	20	50
Carter's Imperial Purple Top.....	5	10	15	20	50
Laing's Purple Top, strap leaved.....	5	10	15	20	60
D. M. Ferry & Co's Improved Purple Top Yellow.....	5	10	15	20	60
Stiffon's Champion.....	5	10	15	20	60
Drummond's.....	5	10	15	20	60
Shepherd's Golden Globe.....	5	10	15	20	60
Bangholm.....	5	10	15	20	50
Sweet Russian, or White Ruta Baga.....	5	10	15	20	60

SWEET HERBS—See pages 46-47.

	Pkt.	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Anise.....	5	10	15	25	90
Balm.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Basil, Sweet.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Borage.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Caraway, for sowing.....	5	10	15	25	75
Caraway, for flavoring.....	5	1 1	15	20	50
Catnip, makes an excellent bee pasture.....	5	40	75	1 25	4 00
Coriander, for sowing.....	5	10	15	25	75
Coriander, for flavoring.....	5	10	15	20	50
Dandelion, Common.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Dill.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Fennel, Sweet.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Horehound.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Hyssop.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Lavender.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Marjoram, Sweet.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Rosemary.....	5	50	85	1 50	5 00
Rue.....	5	15	25	40	1 50
Saffron.....	5	15	25	40	1 25
Sage, Broad Leaf.....	5	25	40	75	2 25
Savory, Summer.....	5	10	15	25	1 00
Tansy.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Thyme.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00
Wormwood.....	5	30	55	1 00	3 00

FOREST TREE AND HEDGE SEEDS—See pages 47-48.

EVERGREEN.					
Arbor Vitæ, American (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>).....		25	40	75	2 25
Fir, Silver (<i>Abies pectinata</i>).....		10	15	25	90
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>).....		40	75	1 25	4 00
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>).....		20	35	60	2 00
Pine, Weymouth, or White (<i>Pinus strobus</i>).....		25	40	75	2 25
Spruce, Norway (<i>Abies excelsa</i>).....		15	25	40	1 50
DECIDUOUS.					
Ash, White (<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>).....		10	15	20	60
Ash, European (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>).....		10	15	20	60
Birch, White (<i>Betula alba</i>).....		10	15	25	75
Box Elder, or Ash Leaved Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>).....		10	15	20	60
Catalpa, hardy (<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>).....		10	15	25	1 00
Larch, European (<i>Larix Europea</i>).....		15	25	40	1 25
Linden, European (<i>Tilia Europea</i>).....		10	15	25	1 00
Locust, Honey (<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>).....		10	15	20	50
Locust, Yellow (<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>).....		10	15	20	50
Mulberry, White (<i>Morus alba</i>).....		20	35	60	2 00
Mulberry, Russian.....		20	35	60	2 00
Osage Orange.....	\$22 00 per 100 lbs.	10	15	20	50

FRUIT TREE SEEDS—See page 48.

Apple.....	\$15.00 per 100 lbs.	10	15	20	50
Cherry Stones, mahaleb.....		10	15	25	1 00
Cherry Stones, mazzard.....		10	10	15	40
Pear.....		20	35	60	1 75
Peach Stones.....	\$3.00 per 100 lbs.				25
Plum Stones, myrobalan.....		10	15	20	50
Quince.....		20	35	60	2 00

BIRD SEEDS—See page 50.

Canary.....	3 lbs. by mail, postpaid,	50c.	20
Hemp.....	3 " " " "	50c.	20
Rape.....	3 " " " "	50c.	20
Maw.....			40
Millet.....	3 lbs. by mail, postpaid,	50c.	20
Lettuce.....			40
Cuttle Bone.....			50
Mixed Bird Seed.....	3 lbs. by mail, postpaid,	50c.	20

CLOVER SEEDS—See page 48.

	Oz.	2 Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.		
Mammoth, or Large Red.....				per bushel, market price.....		
Medium Red, or June.....				per bushel, market price.....		
Alsike, or Swedish.....				per bushel of 60 lbs., \$14.00.....		
Bokhara, Sweet Clover (<i>Melilotus alba</i>).....				per bushel of 60 lbs., \$14.00.....		
Crimson Trefoil, or Scarlet Italian.....				per bushel of 30 lbs., \$ 9.00.....		
White Dutch.....	60 "	15.00	10	15	20	50
Lucerne, or Alfalfa.....	60 "	9.00	10	15	20	50

GRASS SEEDS—See pages 49-50.

Timothy.....	per lb., 20c.;	per bu., market price.....
Orchard Grass.....	" 45c.;	of 14 lbs., 2 00
Red Top.....	" 35c.;	" 14 " 1 25
" Fancy (cleaned from chaff).....	" 40c.;	" " " "
Fowl Meadow, or False Red-Top.....	" 75c.;	" 12 " 4 00
Blue Grass, Kentucky, fancy clean.....	" 45c.;	" 14 " 1 75
Johnson Grass.....	" 45c.;	" 25 " 3 50
Perennial Rye Grass.....	" 25c.;	" 20 " 2 50
Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.....	" 50c.;	" 24 " 4 00
Sweet Vernal Grass.....	" 40c.;	" 45 " 3 00
Hungarian.....	" 25c.;	" 45 " 1 50
Millet, common.....	" 25c.;	" 50 " 1 75
" German, or Golden.....	" 25c.;	" 50 " 1 75
Fine Mixed Lawn.....	" 40c.;	" 20 " 4 00
Extra Fine Mixed, Central Park Mixture.....	" 50c.;	" 15 " 5 00

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—See page 50.

Winter Wheat, Michigan Bronze.....	3 lbs. by mail, postpaid,	50c.;	per peck, 40c.;	per bu., 1 00
Barley, common.....	3 " " " "	60c.;	per bu. of 48 lbs.,	1 50
Rye, Spring.....	3 " " " "	60c.;	" 56 "	2 00
Rye, Fall, or Winter.....	3 " " " "	60c.;	" 56 "	1 00
Buckwheat, Silver Huil.....	3 " " " "	60c.;	" 48 "	1 75
Buckwheat, Japanese, very desirable.....	3 " " " "	60c.;	" 48 "	1 50
Flax Seed, for sowing.....	per lb.,	25c.;	" 56 "	2 25
Hemp Seed.....		25c.;	" 44 "	2 25
Saffron.....	3 lbs. by mail or express, prepaid,	75c.	" 30c.;	per 100 lbs., \$10 00
Spring Vetches, or Tares.....		25c.;	per bu. of 60 lbs.,	3 50
Wild Rice (<i>Zizania aquatica</i>). See page 38.....		40c.;	" 15 "	3 75



NEW
WHITE SWEET PEA
EMILY HENDERSON.

AN ACTUAL REPRODUCTION FROM NATURE.
NO EXAGGERATION.

MAGNIFICENT
NEW
ASPARAGUS

**COLUMBIAN
MAMMOTH
WHITE**

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SEED MERCHANTS, DETROIT, MICH.